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Sinhalese Self-Taught

by the Natural Method

—WITH—
Phonetic Pronunciation



THIMM'S

SYSTEM

BY

Don M. de Z. WICKREMASINGHE,

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TO
THE HONOURABLE MR. F. H. M. CORBET,
ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF MADRAS,
I DEDICATE THESE PAGES,
AS A TOKEN
OF SINCERE GRATITUDE
FOR HELP AND ENCOURAGEMENT
AFFORDED ME IN MY LINGUISTIC STUDIES.

M. DE 'Z. WICKREMASINGHE.

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PREFACE.

THIS manual is intended to supply a working knowledge of Sinhalese, for the benefit, primarily, of those who have not the time, or, perhaps, the inclination, to master the Grammar of the language, and yet require to use the spoken tongue for business or other purposes.

With this object in view, I have compiled the present work mainly on the lines of my TAMIL SELF-TAUGHT, with the addition of an outline of the Grammar of Sinhalese, pending the publication of a separate volume of Grammar.

Having regard to the needs of students who work without a Teacher, I have devoted some pages wholly to the subject of pronunciation, and have given the transliteration of all the Sinhalese words occurring in the grammar section of the work, side by side with the Sinhalese character.

In the scheme of transliteration I have used full-faced type to mark the aspirate, instead of attaching the usual **h** to the aspirated consonant, on the principle of "one sign for one sign": e.g., ක් = *k*, and බ් = *k*, not *kh*. This, I consider, is practically useful in the transliteration of Prākṛit and modern Indian dialects, for it will enable the reader to distinguish at a glance the difference between, say, රත්තක *rathaka*, a red conch shell, and රථක *rathaka* (*rataka*), a small chariot, unless, as in the "Epigraphia Zeylanica", a small hyphen is added between the two elements to show that the sound in question is a true double sound. Again, ඇ and ඈ have been represented by *ā* and *ū*, not, as is usual in Ceylon, by *e* and *ē*, these sounds being only modifications of the sounds of ඇ *a* and ආ *ā*.

Further, as a guide to the proper intonation of Sinhalese words, I have indicated those vowels which are pronounced fully with a sort of "stress accent" by the mark of the acute accent placed above them. I have not done this, however, in the section containing the transliterated vocabularies, idiomatic phrases, and sentences, because

there the correct pronunciation of every Sinhalese word is indicated in the third column of each page by means of Marlborough's system of English phonetics.

This work being designed purely for practical use, the rules and explanations given in the grammar section are scarcely intended for students entering on a scientific investigation of the Sinhalese language. For them a separate grammar and an etymological and historical lexicon founded on the latest results of Prâkrit philology are under preparation.

M. DE Z. W.

Oxford, 1916.

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SINHALESE SELF-TAUGHT.

The Alphabet and Pronunciation.

THE modern Sinhalese alphabet contains fifty-four letters, viz. eighteen vowels and thirty-six consonants.

From these are formed 612 syllabic characters, which are, with the exception of the *anusvāra* and the *visarga*, combinations of the consonants with the vowels in which the consonantal character is in some cases slightly modified in form and has a vowel-sign joined to it.

Strictly speaking, only five primary vowel-sounds in the Sinhalese language are recognized by Sinhalese grammarians. They are *a*, *i*, *u*, *e*, and *o*. Each of these, however, is represented by two characters which stand for the long and the short sound of the vowel respectively, and there are in addition eight characters representing (1) the modified sounds *ā* and *ā̄* of short and long *a*, (2) the Sanskrit letters ऋ *r*, ॠ *r̄* and ॡ *l*, ॢ *l̄*, and (3) the diphthongs *ai* and *au*. There are thus eighteen characters in the modern Sinhalese alphabet which stand for vowel sounds. These are used in two different ways, that is to say:—

(a) **Initially**, when they are denoted separately by regular letters;

(b) **Medially**, or following and joined to a consonant to form a syllable, when the vowel is represented by a sign (in certain instances variable) attached to the consonantal character, excepting in the case of the vowel *a*, which is *inherent* in the consonant and not indicated by any sign, its *absence* being shown either by a looped vertical stroke

or by a curved one (called in Sanskrit the *virāma*) attached to the top of the letter (see pp. 10, 11).

In the following tables, pp. 9–11, the initial and medial forms of the Sinhalese vowels are given, followed by the consonants, and to all are added their transliterative (Roman) characters, and the English phonetic signs by which the Sinhalese sounds are represented in the third column throughout the classified Vocabularies and Conversations of which this volume chiefly consists.

On pp. 12–17 are the syllabic characters, also in the Sinhalese and Roman types.

1. VOWELS or *paṇakuru* (Skt. *prāṇākṣara*, 'life-letters') :—

Sinhalese characters.		Transliteration.	Pronunciation.	English Phonetic Signs.*
Initial.	Medial.			
අ		<i>a</i>	Like <i>u</i> in <i>cut</i> , <i>bun</i> , or <i>a</i> in <i>America</i> , or <i>e</i> in <i>other</i> , <i>filbert</i>	<i>u</i> , <i>ũ</i>
ආ	ආ	<i>ā</i>	„ <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> , <i>car</i>	<i>ah</i>
ඇ	ඇ	<i>ä</i>	„ <i>a</i> in <i>cat</i> , <i>mat</i>	<i>a</i>
ඈ	ඈ	<i>ā</i>	„ <i>a</i> in <i>ran</i> , <i>van</i>	<i>ā</i>
ඉ	ඉ	<i>i</i>	„ <i>i</i> or <i>y</i> in <i>pity</i>	<i>i</i>
ඊ	ඊ	<i>ī</i>	„ <i>i</i> in <i>routine</i> , or <i>ee</i> in <i>meet</i>	<i>ee</i>
උ	උ or උ	<i>u</i>	„ <i>u</i> in <i>put</i> , or <i>oo</i> in <i>good</i>	<i>oo</i>
ඌ	ඌ or ඌ	<i>ū</i>	„ <i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> , or <i>oo</i> in <i>fool</i>	<i>oo</i>
ඹ	ඹ	<i>ʔ</i>	„ <i>ri</i> in <i>crick</i> (approximately)	<i>r</i>
ඹඹ	ඹඹ	<i>ṛ</i>	„ <i>r</i> in <i>crew</i> well trilled (approximately)	<i>r</i>
ඬ	ඬ	<i>l</i>	„ <i>li</i> in <i>clip</i> (approximately)	<i>l</i>
ඬඬ	ඬඬ	<i>l̄</i>	„ <i>lue</i> in <i>clue</i>	<i>l</i>
එ	එ	<i>e</i>	„ <i>e</i> in <i>egg</i> , <i>elbow</i>	<i>e</i>
ඒ	ඒ-ඒ or ඒ	<i>ē</i>	„ <i>a</i> in <i>able</i> , <i>pane</i>	<i>ay</i>
ඒඑ	ඒඑ	<i>ai</i>	„ <i>i</i> in <i>mine</i> , or <i>I</i>	<i>i</i>
ඔ	ඔ-ඔ	<i>o</i>	„ <i>o</i> in <i>pot</i>	<i>o</i>
ඔ	ඔ-ඔ	<i>ō</i>	„ <i>o</i> in <i>noble</i>	<i>oh</i>
ඔආ	ඔ-ආ	<i>au</i>	„ <i>ow</i> in <i>now</i> , <i>cow</i>	<i>ow</i>

* The notes on pronunciation on pp. 18-20 serve to emphasize the distinctive character of the phonetic signs.

2. CONSONANTS or *gatakuru* (Skt. *gātrākṣara*, 'body-letters') :—

Sinhalese characters	Trans-literation	Pronunciation.	English Phonetic Signs.
ක*	<i>k</i>	Like <i>k</i> in <i>kite</i>	<i>k</i>
ඬ	<i>k</i>	„ <i>ckh</i> in <i>Lockhart</i> (approximately), i.e. an aspirated <i>k</i>	<i>k</i>
ග	<i>g</i>	„ <i>g</i> in <i>regard</i>	<i>g</i>
ඝ	<i>g</i>	„ <i>gh</i> in <i>foghorn</i> (approximately), i.e. an aspirated <i>g</i>	<i>g</i>
ඬ	<i>ṅ</i>	„ <i>ng</i> in <i>song</i>	<i>ng</i>
ච	<i>c</i>	„ <i>ch</i> in <i>church</i>	<i>c</i>
ඡ	<i>c</i>	„ <i>ch-h</i> in <i>church-house</i> (approximately), i.e. an aspirated <i>c</i>	<i>ch</i>
ජ	<i>j</i>	„ <i>j</i> in <i>jam</i>	<i>j</i>
ඤ	<i>j</i>	„ an aspirated <i>j</i> sound	<i>j</i>
ඳ	<i>ñ</i>	„ the sound of the Spanish <i>ñ</i> , or <i>n</i> in <i>cognac</i>	<i>ny</i>
ට	<i>t</i>	„ <i>t</i> in <i>two</i>	<i>t</i>
ඳ	<i>t</i>	„ an aspirated <i>t</i> sound, approximately like <i>t-h</i> in <i>pot-herb</i>	<i>t</i>
ඳ	<i>d</i>	„ <i>d</i> in <i>door</i>	<i>d</i>
ඳ	<i>d</i>	„ an aspirated <i>d</i> sound, approximately like <i>dh</i> in <i>adhere</i>	<i>d</i>
ණ	<i>ṇ</i>	Cerebral <i>n</i> uttered with the tip of the tongue turned up and drawn back so as to touch the roof of the dome of the palate	<i>n</i>

* The short vowel *ආ*, *a* is inherent in the consonant. Its absence is marked as above by the *virāma* sign ̣ or ̤. Thus ක̣ = *k*, කා = *ka*; ච̣ = *c*, චා = *ca*.

When a vowel other than short *a* is pronounced immediately after a consonant, the former is indicated by the medial vowel sign attached to the consonant, as කා = *ka*, කා = *kā*, කි = *ki*, කී = *kī*, &c. (See pp. 12-17.)

Sinhalese characters.	Trans literation.	Pronunciation.	English Phonetic Signs.
ත	<i>t</i>	Like <i>th</i> in <i>with, thermometer</i>	<i>th</i>
ඌ	<i>t</i>	Aspirated <i>th</i> sound	th
ද	<i>d</i>	Like <i>th</i> in <i>these</i>	<i>th</i>
ඳ	<i>d</i>	Aspirated <i>th</i> sound (next above)	th
න	<i>n</i>	Like <i>n</i> in <i>not</i>	<i>n</i>
ප	<i>p</i>	„ <i>p</i> in <i>pot</i>	<i>p</i>
ආ	<i>p</i>	Aspirated <i>p</i> sound, approximately like <i>ph</i> in <i>shepherd</i>	p
බ	<i>b</i>	Like <i>b</i> in <i>but</i>	<i>b</i>
භ	<i>b</i>	Aspirated <i>b</i> sound, approximately like <i>bh</i> in <i>abhor</i>	b
ම	<i>m</i>	As in English	<i>m</i>
ය	<i>y</i>	„ „ „	<i>y</i>
ර	<i>r</i>	„ „ „	<i>r</i>
ල	<i>l</i>	„ „ „	<i>l</i>
ව	<i>v</i>	Between <i>v</i> and <i>w</i> of English	<i>w</i>
ශ	<i>s</i>	Palatal <i>s</i> having a sound between <i>s</i> and <i>sh</i>	<i>s</i>
ෂ	<i>ś</i>	Like <i>sh</i> in <i>cushion</i>	<i>sh</i>
ස	<i>s</i>	„ <i>s</i> in <i>sister</i>	<i>s</i>
හ	<i>h</i>	As in English	<i>h</i>
ඌ	<i>l</i>	Cerebral <i>l</i> , pronounced by turning up the tip of the tongue so as to touch the roof of the palate	<i>l</i>
ං	<i>ṁ</i>	Like <i>ng</i> in <i>song</i>	<i>ng</i>
ඞ	<i>ṇ, ṁ</i>	A soft semi-nasal sound commonly called <i>suñṇaka</i> being always attached to a consonant	<i>ṇy, ṇ, ṁ</i>
ඝ	<i>ḥ</i>	A guttural like <i>ch</i> in the Scotch word <i>loch</i> (approximately)	<i>ch</i>

The following table shows how the eighteen medial-vowel
thereby producing

Consonants.	Absence of <i>vivāma = a</i>	ā	ä	ā̄	i	ī	u	ū	r	ṛ
ક k	ka	kā	kä	kā̄	ki	kī	ku	kū	kr	kṛ
ક k	ka	kā	kä	kā̄	ki	kī	ku	kū	kr	kṛ
ગ g	ga	gā	gä	gā̄	gi	gī	gu	gū	gr	gṛ
ઘ g	ga	gā	gä	gā̄	gi	gī	gu	gū	gr	gṛ
ઘ g	ga	gā	gä	gā̄	gi	gī	gu	gū	gr	gṛ
ઘ g	ga	gā	gä	gā̄	gi	gī	gu	gū	gr	gṛ
ચ c	ca	cā	cä	cā̄	ci	cī	cu	cū	cr	cṛ
ચ c	ca	cā	cä	cā̄	ci	cī	cu	cū	cr	cṛ
જ j	ja	jā	jä	jā̄	ji	jī	ju	jū	jr	jṛ
ઝ j	ja	jā	jä	jā̄	ji	jī	ju	jū	jr	jṛ
ઝ j	ja	jā	jä	jā̄	ji	jī	ju	jū	jr	jṛ
ઝ j	ja	jā	jä	jā̄	ji	jī	ju	jū	jr	jṛ
ટ t	ta	tā	tä	tā̄	ti	tī	tu	tū	tr	tṛ

signs are attached to the foregoing thirty-four consonants,
612 *syllabic* characters :—

ḷ	ḹ	e	ē	ai	o	ō	au	Consonants.
කා <i>kḷ</i>	කා <i>kḹ</i>	කෙ <i>ke</i>	කේ <i>kē</i>	කෘ <i>kai</i>	කො <i>ko</i>	කෝ <i>kō</i>	කාභ <i>kau</i>	ක <i>k</i>
ඛා <i>kḷ</i>	ඛා <i>kḹ</i>	කෙ <i>ke</i>	කේ <i>kē</i>	කෘ <i>kai</i>	කො <i>ko</i>	කෝ <i>kō</i>	කාභ <i>kau</i>	ඛ <i>k</i>
ගා <i>gḷ</i>	ගා <i>gḹ</i>	ගෙ <i>ge</i>	ගේ <i>gē</i>	ගෘ <i>gai</i>	ගො <i>go</i>	ගෝ <i>gō</i>	ගාභ <i>gau</i>	ග <i>g</i>
ඝා <i>gḷ</i>	ඝා <i>gḹ</i>	ගෙ <i>ge</i>	ගේ <i>gē</i>	ගෘ <i>gai</i>	ගො <i>go</i>	ගෝ <i>gō</i>	ගාභ <i>gau</i>	ඝ <i>g</i>
ඞා <i>ṅḷ</i>	ඞා <i>ṅḹ</i>	ඞෙ <i>ṅe</i>	ඞේ <i>ṅē</i>	ඞෘ <i>ṅai</i>	ඞො <i>ṅo</i>	ඞෝ <i>ṅō</i>	ඞාභ <i>ṅau</i>	ඞ <i>ṅ</i>
චා <i>cḷ</i>	චා <i>cḹ</i>	චෙ <i>ce</i>	චේ <i>cē</i>	චෘ <i>cai</i>	චො <i>co</i>	චෝ <i>cō</i>	චාභ <i>cau</i>	ච <i>c</i>
ඡා <i>cḷ</i>	ඡා <i>cḹ</i>	චෙ <i>ce</i>	චේ <i>cē</i>	චෘ <i>cai</i>	චො <i>co</i>	චෝ <i>cō</i>	චාභ <i>cau</i>	ඡ <i>c</i>
ජා <i>jḷ</i>	ජා <i>jḹ</i>	ජෙ <i>je</i>	ජේ <i>jē</i>	ජෘ <i>jai</i>	ජො <i>jo</i>	ජෝ <i>jō</i>	ජාභ <i>jau</i>	ජ <i>j</i>
ඤා <i>ḷ</i>	ඤා <i>ḹ</i>	ඤෙ <i>je</i>	ඤේ <i>jē</i>	ඤෘ <i>jai</i>	ඤො <i>jo</i>	ඤෝ <i>jō</i>	ඤාභ <i>jau</i>	ඤ <i>j</i>
ඤා <i>ṅḷ</i>	ඤා <i>ṅḹ</i>	ඤෙ <i>ṅe</i>	ඤේ <i>ṅē</i>	ඤෘ <i>ṅai</i>	ඤො <i>ṅo</i>	ඤෝ <i>ṅō</i>	ඤාභ <i>ṅau</i>	ඤ <i>ṅ</i>
ටා <i>ṭḷ</i>	ටා <i>ṭḹ</i>	ටෙ <i>ṭe</i>	ටේ <i>ṭē</i>	ටෘ <i>ṭai</i>	ටො <i>ṭo</i>	ටෝ <i>ṭō</i>	ටාභ <i>ṭau</i>	ට <i>ṭ</i>

Consonants	Absence of <i>irāma</i> = <i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ä</i>	<i>ã</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>ṛ</i>
த <i>t</i>	தி <i>tā</i>	தா <i>tā</i>	தூ <i>tü</i>	தீ <i>tü</i>	தி <i>t</i>	தீ <i>tī</i>	து <i>tu</i>	தூ <i>tū</i>	திர <i>tr</i>	திரீ <i>trī</i>
டி <i>d</i>	தி <i>da</i>	தா <i>dā</i>	தூ <i>dü</i>	தீ <i>dü</i>	தி <i>di</i>	தீ <i>dī</i>	து <i>du</i>	தூ <i>dū</i>	திர <i>dr</i>	திரீ <i>drī</i>
ப <i>p</i>	தி <i>pa</i>	தா <i>pā</i>	தூ <i>pü</i>	தீ <i>pü</i>	தி <i>pi</i>	தீ <i>pī</i>	து <i>pu</i>	தூ <i>pū</i>	திர <i>pr</i>	திரீ <i>prī</i>
ந <i>n</i>	தி <i>na</i>	தா <i>nā</i>	தூ <i>nü</i>	தீ <i>nü</i>	தி <i>ni</i>	தீ <i>nī</i>	து <i>nu</i>	தூ <i>nū</i>	திர <i>nr</i>	திரீ <i>nrī</i>
த <i>t</i>	தி <i>ta</i>	தா <i>tā</i>	தூ <i>tü</i>	தீ <i>tü</i>	தி <i>ti</i>	தீ <i>tī</i>	து <i>tu</i>	தூ <i>tū</i>	திர <i>tr</i>	திரீ <i>trī</i>
த <i>t</i>	தி <i>tā</i>	தா <i>tā</i>	தூ <i>tü</i>	தீ <i>tü</i>	தி <i>ti</i>	தீ <i>tī</i>	து <i>tu</i>	தூ <i>tū</i>	திர <i>tr</i>	திரீ <i>trī</i>
த <i>d</i>	தி <i>da</i>	தா <i>dā</i>	தூ <i>dü</i>	தீ <i>dü</i>	தி <i>di</i>	தீ <i>dī</i>	து <i>du</i>	தூ <i>dū</i>	திர <i>dr</i>	திரீ <i>drī</i>
தி <i>d</i>	தி <i>da</i>	தா <i>dā</i>	தூ <i>dü</i>	தீ <i>dü</i>	தி <i>dī</i>	தீ <i>dī</i>	து <i>du</i>	தூ <i>dū</i>	திர <i>dr</i>	திரீ <i>drī</i>
ந <i>n</i>	தி <i>na</i>	தா <i>nā</i>	தூ <i>nü</i>	தீ <i>nü</i>	தி <i>ni</i>	தீ <i>nī</i>	து <i>nu</i>	தூ <i>nū</i>	திர <i>nr</i>	திரீ <i>nrī</i>
ப <i>p</i>	தி <i>pa</i>	தா <i>pā</i>	தூ <i>pü</i>	தீ <i>pü</i>	தி <i>pi</i>	தீ <i>pī</i>	து <i>pu</i>	தூ <i>pū</i>	திர <i>pr</i>	திரீ <i>prī</i>
ப <i>p</i>	தி <i>pa</i>	தா <i>pā</i>	தூ <i>pü</i>	தீ <i>pü</i>	தி <i>pi</i>	தீ <i>pī</i>	து <i>pu</i>	தூ <i>pū</i>	திர <i>pr</i>	திரீ <i>prī</i>
பி <i>b</i>	தி <i>ba</i>	தா <i>bā</i>	தூ <i>bü</i>	தீ <i>bü</i>	தி <i>bi</i>	தீ <i>bī</i>	து <i>bu</i>	தூ <i>bū</i>	திர <i>br</i>	திரீ <i>brī</i>

ṭ	ṭ̄	e	ē	ai	o	ō	au	Consonants.
ထီ ṭḥ	ထီ ṭḥ̄	တေ te	တေ tē	တေ tai	တေ to	တေ tō	တေ tau	တ t
သီ ḍḥ	သီ ḍḥ̄	ဒေ de	ဒေ dē	ဒေ dai	ဒေ do	ဒေ dō	ဒေ dau	သ ḍ
ဗီ ḍḥ	ဗီ ḍḥ̄	ဗေ ḍe	ဗေ ḍē	ဗေ ḍai	ဗေ ḍo	ဗေ ḍō	ဗေ ḍau	ဗ ḍ
နီ ṇḥ	နီ ṇḥ̄	နေ ne	နေ nē	နေ nai	နေ no	နေ nō	နေ nau	န ṇ
တီ ṭḥ	တီ ṭḥ̄	တေ te	တေ tē	တေ tai	တေ to	တေ tō	တေ tau	တ t
ဗီ ṭḥ	ဗီ ṭḥ̄	ဗေ te	ဗေ tē	ဗေ tai	ဗေ to	ဗေ tō	ဗေ tau	ဗ t
ဇီ ḍḥ	ဇီ ḍḥ̄	ဇေ de	ဇေ dē	ဇေ dai	ဇေ do	ဇေ dō	ဇေ dau	ဇ ḍ
သီ ḍḥ	သီ ḍḥ̄	သေ de	သေ dē	သေ dai	သေ do	သေ dō	သေ dau	သ ḍ
နီ ṇḥ	နီ ṇḥ̄	နေ ne	နေ nē	နေ nai	နေ no	နေ nō	နေ nau	န ṇ
ဗီ ṇḥ	ဗီ ṇḥ̄	ဗေ pe	ဗေ pē	ဗေ pai	ဗေ po	ဗေ pō	ဗေ pau	ဗ p
ဗီ ṇḥ	ဗီ ṇḥ̄	ဗေ pe	ဗေ pē	ဗေ pai	ဗေ po	ဗေ pō	ဗေ pau	ဗ p
ဗီ ḍḥ	ဗီ ḍḥ̄	ဗေ be	ဗေ bē	ဗေ bai	ဗေ bo	ဗေ bō	ဗေ bau	ဗ b

Consonants	Absence of <i>virāma</i> = a	ā	ä	ã	i	ī	u	ū	ṛ	ṝ
ਬ b	ba	bā	bä	bã	bi	bī	bu	bū	bṛ	bṝ
ਮ m	ma	mā	mä	mã	mi	mī	mu	mū	mṛ	mṝ
ਯ y	ya	yā	yä	yã	yi	yī	yu	yū	yṛ	yṝ
ਰ r	ra	rā	rä	rã	ri	rī	ru	rū	rṛ	rṝ
ਲ l	la	lā	lä	lã	li	lī	lu	lū	lṛ	lṝ
ਵ v	va	vā	vä	vã	vi	vī	vu	vū	vṛ	vṝ
ਸ਼ ś	śa	śā	śä	śã	śi	śī	śu	śū	śṛ	śṝ
ਸ਼ ṣ	ṣa	ṣā	ṣä	ṣã	ṣi	ṣī	ṣu	ṣū	ṣṛ	ṣṝ
ਹ h	ha	hā	hä	hã	hi	hī	hu	hū	hṛ	hṝ
ਲ l	la	lā	lä	lã	li	lī	lu	lū	lṛ	lṝ

<i>l</i>	<i>l̃</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>au</i>	Consonants.
භ්‍ය <i>bl</i>	භ්‍ය <i>bḷ</i>	භෙ <i>be</i>	භේ <i>bē</i>	භෙභ්‍ය <i>b.ai</i>	භො <i>bo</i>	භෝ <i>bō</i>	භොභ්‍ය <i>bau</i>	භ් <i>b</i>
ම්‍ය <i>ml</i>	ම්‍ය <i>mḷ</i>	මෙ <i>me</i>	මේ <i>mē</i>	මෙම්‍ය <i>mai</i>	මො <i>mo</i>	මෝ <i>mō</i>	මොම්‍ය <i>mau</i>	ම් <i>m</i>
ය්‍ය <i>yl</i>	ය්‍ය <i>yḷ</i>	යෙ <i>ye</i>	යේ <i>yē</i>	යෙය්‍ය <i>yai</i>	යො <i>yo</i>	යෝ <i>yō</i>	යොය්‍ය <i>yau</i>	ය් <i>y</i>
ර්‍ය <i>rl</i>	ර්‍ය <i>rḷ</i>	රෙ <i>re</i>	රේ <i>rē</i>	රෙර්‍ය <i>rai</i>	රො <i>ro</i>	රෝ <i>rō</i>	රොර්‍ය <i>rau</i>	ර් <i>r</i>
ළ්‍ය <i>ll</i>	ළ්‍ය <i>ḷḷ</i>	ළෙ <i>le</i>	ළේ <i>lē</i>	ළෙළ්‍ය <i>lai</i>	ළො <i>lo</i>	ළෝ <i>lō</i>	ළොළ්‍ය <i>lau</i>	ළ් <i>l</i>
ව්‍ය <i>vl</i>	ව්‍ය <i>vḷ</i>	වෙ <i>ve</i>	වේ <i>vē</i>	වෙව්‍ය <i>vai</i>	වො <i>vo</i>	වෝ <i>vō</i>	වොව්‍ය <i>vau</i>	ව් <i>v</i>
ශ්‍ය <i>sl</i>	ශ්‍ය <i>ṣḷ</i>	ශෙ <i>se</i>	ශේ <i>ṣē</i>	ශෙශ්‍ය <i>ṣai</i>	ශො <i>so</i>	ශෝ <i>sō</i>	ශොශ්‍ය <i>sau</i>	ශ් <i>ṣ</i>
ජ්‍ය <i>sl</i>	ජ්‍ය <i>ṣḷ</i>	ජෙ <i>se</i>	ජේ <i>ṣē</i>	ජෙජ්‍ය <i>ṣai</i>	ජො <i>so</i>	ජෝ <i>sō</i>	ජොජ්‍ය <i>ṣau</i>	ජ් <i>ṣ</i>
ස්‍ය <i>sl</i>	ස්‍ය <i>ṣḷ</i>	සෙ <i>se</i>	සේ <i>sē</i>	සෙස්‍ය <i>sai</i>	සො <i>so</i>	සෝ <i>sō</i>	සොස්‍ය <i>sau</i>	ස් <i>s</i>
හ්‍ය <i>hl</i>	හ්‍ය <i>hḷ</i>	හෙ <i>he</i>	හේ <i>hē</i>	හෙහ්‍ය <i>hai</i>	හො <i>ho</i>	හෝ <i>hō</i>	හොහ්‍ය <i>hau</i>	හ් <i>h</i>
ළ්‍ය <i>ll</i>	ළ්‍ය <i>ḷḷ</i>	ළෙ <i>le</i>	ළේ <i>lē</i>	ළෙළ්‍ය <i>lai</i>	ළො <i>lo</i>	ළෝ <i>lō</i>	ළොළ්‍ය <i>lau</i>	ළ් <i>l</i>

Pronunciation.

The student is recommended to master the pronunciation at the outset. The precise use and value of each phonetic sign are shown on pp. 9–11, which should be studied carefully. The following additional explanations will be of service:—

The principles on which Marlborough's system of phonetics is based are: (1) the employment of English characters with their ordinary pronunciation (or *one* of their sounds, where more than one) with as sparing a use as possible of diacritic signs; and (2) **one sign, one sound**. Where, therefore, a 'sign' (i.e. letter or letters) might be variously sounded—and this applies to each of the English vowels and some of the consonants—its particular use in the scheme of phonetics should be carefully noted, and each sign must always be sounded in the same manner wherever it occurs (*one sign, one sound*); any letter or combination of letters printed in distinctive type (italics, &c.) or with any mark added has a special use which must be learnt. Thus:—

u	represents (always and only) the sound of	<i>u</i> in <i>cut, bun</i>
ũ	„ „ „ „	<i>e</i> in <i>other, filbert</i>
ah	„ „ „ „	<i>a</i> in <i>father, car</i>
a	„	the sound of <i>a</i> in <i>cat, mat</i>
ā	„ „	<i>a</i> in <i>ran, van</i>
i	„ „	<i>i</i> or <i>y</i> in <i>pity</i>
ee	„ „	<i>ee</i> in <i>meet</i> , or <i>i</i> in <i>routine</i>
ōō	„ „	<i>u</i> in <i>put</i> , or <i>oo</i> in <i>good</i>
oo	„ „	<i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> , or <i>oo</i> in <i>fool</i>
r	„ „	<i>ri</i> in <i>crick</i> (approximately)
r	„ „	<i>rew</i> in <i>crew</i> well trilled
l	„ „	<i>li</i> in <i>clip</i> (approximately)
l	„ „	<i>lue</i> in <i>clue</i> „
e	„ „	<i>e</i> in <i>egg, elbow</i>

ay represents the sound of *a* in *able*, *pane* (i. e. a simple sound, not diphthongized)

<i>i</i>	„	„	<i>i</i> in <i>mine</i> , or <i>I</i>
<i>o</i>	„	„	<i>o</i> in <i>pot</i>
<i>oh</i>	„	„	<i>o</i> in <i>noble</i>
<i>ow</i>	„	„	<i>ow</i> in <i>cow</i> , <i>now</i>
<i>k</i>	„	„	<i>k</i> in <i>kite</i>
<i>κ</i>	„	„	<i>ckh</i> in <i>Lockhart</i> (approximately), i. e. an aspirated <i>k</i> sound

<i>g</i>	„	„	<i>g</i> in <i>regard</i>
<i>g</i>	„	„	<i>gh</i> in <i>foghorn</i> (approximately), i. e. an aspirated <i>g</i>

ng „ „ „ *ng* in *song*, i. e. a guttural nasal

c represents (always and only) the sound of *ch* in *church*

<i>ch</i>	„	„	„	<i>ch-h</i> in <i>church-house</i> (approximately), i. e. an aspirate <i>ch</i> sound
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<i>j</i>	„	„	„	„	<i>j</i> in <i>jam</i>
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j an aspirated *j* sound

ny represents (always and only) the sound of the Spanish *ñ*
or *n* in *cognac* (approximately)

t represents (always and only) the sound of *t* in *two*

t aspirated *t* sound, approximately like *th* in *pot-herb*

d represents (always and only) the sound of *d* in *door*

d an aspirated *d* sound, approximately like *dh* in *adhere*

n a cerebral *n* sound, see Alphabet, p. 10

th represents (always and only) the sound of *th* in *with*,
thermometer

th represents aspirated *th* sound

<i>th</i>	„	the sound of <i>th</i> in <i>these</i>
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<i>th</i>	„	aspirated <i>th</i> sound (next preceding)
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<i>n</i>	„	the sound of <i>n</i> in <i>not</i>
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<i>p</i>	„	„	<i>p</i> in <i>pot</i>
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<i>p</i>	„	aspirated <i>p</i> sound, approximately like <i>ph</i> in <i>shepherd</i>
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b represents the sound of *b* in *but*

b „ aspirated *b* sound, approximately like *bh* in
abhor

m as in English

y „ „

r „ „

l „ „

w „ „

s represents a sound between *s* and *sh*

sh „ the sound of *sh* in *cushion*

s „ „ *s* in *sister*

h as in English

l cerebral *l* sound, see Alphabet, p. 11

ng represents the sound of *ng* in *song*

ch „ „ *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*,
approximately

ñ, ñ represent a soft semi-nasal sound, see Alphabet, p. 11.

Tonic Accent.

It should be noted that the first syllable of a Sinhalese word has, as a general rule, a fuller intonation than the remaining syllables of the word.* For the sake of clearness, however, vowels which are pronounced fully with a certain amount of 'stress accent' are denoted by the mark of the acute accent placed above them, e.g. *vắḍa-kāla ká'la* (*vádũ-kũlũ ku'lũ*).

* It is outside the scope of the present work to enter into a discussion of the shifting of the accent.

VOCABULARIES.*

The World. (*Lōka-viśēṣa.*)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Air	<i>hulaṅga, vātaya</i>	hōolūṅgū, wahthūyū
cloud	<i>valākulā, mēga</i>	wulahkōolū, maygū
cold	<i>sītala, hīta</i>	seethūlū, heethū
darkness	<i>añḍura, kaḷuvara</i>	unthōorū, kulōowūrū
dew	<i>pini</i>	pini
earth (ground)	<i>polōva</i>	polowū
— (soil)	<i>pas</i>	pus
East	<i>nāgeṇa-hira, pūrva-</i>	nagenū-hirū, poorwū-
fire	<i>gini</i> [dēśa]	gini [thaysū]
fog	<i>mihidum</i>	mihithōom
heat	<i>rasnaya, uṣṇa</i>	rusnūyū, ōōshnū
light	<i>eliya</i>	eliyū
lightning	<i>viduliya</i>	withōoliyū
moon	<i>hañda</i>	huñthū
moonlight	<i>hañda-pāna</i>	huñthū-pahnū
nature	<i>gatiya, svabāva</i>	guthiyū swubahwū
North	<i>utura</i>	ōōthōorū
rain (n.)	<i>rāssa</i>	wassū
— (v.)	<i>vahinavā</i> (past, vās-	wuhinūwah (wassah)
rainbow	<i>dēdunna</i> [sā]	thay-thōonnū
shade	<i>sevana, hevana</i>	sewūnū, hewūnū
sky	<i>ahasa</i>	uhūsū
South	<i>dakuna</i>	thukōonnū
sun	<i>ira, sūrya</i>	irū, sooryū
thunder	<i>giguruma</i>	gigōorōomū
water	<i>vatura, diya</i>	wuthōorū, thiyū
West	<i>basnā-hira, bāta-</i>	busnah-hirū, butū-hirū
wind	<i>kunātuva</i> [hira]	kōōnahtōowū

Land and Water. (*Goḍa saha diya.*)

Bank (of river, lake)	<i>tīraya</i>	theerūyū
coast	<i>veraḷa</i>	werūlū
foam	<i>penā</i>	penū
hill	<i>kanda</i>	kunthū

* For the ARTICLES in Sinhalese see p. 72, and for GENDER see pp. 74-77, under Nouns.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ice	<i>midicca diya</i>	mithic <u>cc</u> ū thiyū
island	<i>dvīpaya, div</i>	thweepūyū, thiw
lake	<i>vāva</i>	wawū
land	<i>goḍa bima</i>	godū-bimū
mountain	<i>kanda</i>	kunthū
mud	<i>maḍa</i> [talāra	mudū [ahwū
plain	<i>sama bima, sama</i>	sumū bimū, sumū <u>th</u> ul-
pond	<i>pokuna, vila</i>	pokōonū, wilū
river	<i>gañya</i> [vataya	guñggū [thūyū
rock	<i>gala, pahaṇa, par-</i>	gulū, puhunū, purwū-
sand	<i>vāli, vālla</i>	wali, wallū
sea	<i>mūda</i>	moothū
shore	<i>verala</i>	werulū [thōorōo
star	<i>tārakāra, taru, turn</i>	thahrūkahwū, <u>th</u> urōo
storm	<i>kunāṭuwa, mārutaya</i>	kōonahtōowū, mahroo-
stream	<i>diyapāra, āla</i>	thiyūpahūrū, alū [thūyū
tank	<i>vāra</i>	wawū
tide (high, low)	<i>vaḍa-diya, bā-diya</i>	wudū-thiyū, bah-thiyū
valley	<i>kañdu-pātālē</i>	kunthōo-pah <u>th</u> ahlay
water	<i>vatura, diya</i>	wu <u>th</u> ōorū, thiyū
— (fresh)	<i>hoñḍa-ratura</i>	hoñthū-wu <u>th</u> ōorū
— (salt)	<i>luṇu-ratura</i>	lōonōo-wu <u>th</u> ōorū
waterfall	<i>diya-vāṭima, prapā-</i>	thiyū-wateemū, prūpah-
wave	<i>rālla (pl. rāli) [taya</i>	rallū (rali) [thūyū
well	<i>liṇḍa</i>	liñthū

Minerals and Metals. (Lōha ādi ākaraja vastu.)

Brass	<i>pittala</i>	pith <u>th</u> ūlū
bronze	<i>lōkaḍa</i>	lohkūdū
cement	<i>simenti badāma</i>	siment <u>thi</u> butahmū
chalk	<i>raṭa-huṇu</i>	rutū hōonōo
clay	<i>māṭi</i>	mati
coal	<i>raṭa aṇḡuru</i>	rutū uṇḡgōorōo
copper	<i>taṇba</i>	thunbū
coral	<i>pabaḷu</i>	pubūlōo
diamond	<i>diyamanti, vidura</i>	thiyūmun <u>thi</u> , withōorōo
emerald	<i>pacca, pērōsa, mara-</i>	puc <u>cc</u> ū, payrohsū, murū-
glass	<i>rīḍuru</i> [kata	weethōorōo [ku <u>th</u> ū
gold	<i>ratran</i>	ru <u>th</u> run
granite	<i>kaḷuḡal</i>	ku <u>l</u> ōo-gul
gravel	<i>boralu</i>	borūlōo

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
iron	<i>yakaḍa</i>	yukūḍū
lead	<i>īyam</i>	eeyum
lime	<i>hunu</i>	hōonōo
marble	<i>kirigaruṇḍa</i>	kiriguroōṇḍū
mercury	<i>rasa-diya</i>	rusū-thiyū
pearl	<i>mutu</i>	mōōthōo
plumbago	<i>miniran</i>	minirun
ruby	<i>ratukāṭaya</i>	ruthōōkatūyū
sapphire	<i>nilkāṭaya</i>	nilkatūyū
silver	<i>ridi</i>	rithee
soda	<i>sōḍa</i>	sohḍū
steel	<i>vānē</i>	walnay
stone	<i>gaḷa</i> (pl. <i>gal</i>)	gulū (gul)
tin	<i>belek</i>	belek

Animals, Birds, Fishes and Insects.

(*Mṛga*, *pakṣi*, *matsya*, *kṛmi jāti*.)

(For Shopping see p. 109; Meals, pp. 102-104.)

Animal	<i>tirisanā</i> , (<i>mṛgayā</i>)	<i>thirisūnah</i> , <i>mrgūyah</i>
ant	<i>kuhuṇṇibiyā</i> (pl. <i>ku-huṇṇibī</i>)	<i>kōōhōōṇṇibiyah</i> (kōō-hōōṇṇibī)
barbet	<i>kottōrurā</i> (pl. - <i>rō</i>)	<i>kottōhrōōwah</i> (- <i>woh</i>)
barking	<i>birīma</i> [<i>ruvā</i>]	<i>bireemū</i>
bark (v.)	<i>buranavā</i> (pa-t <i>bi-valahā</i> (pl. <i>valassu</i>)	<i>bōōrūnūwah</i> (<i>birōōwah</i>)
bear	<i>rālahinnī</i>	<i>wuluhah</i> (<i>wulussōo</i>)
— (she-)	<i>tūp-lanavā</i> (past - <i>lāvā</i>)	<i>waluhinni</i>
bellow, low (v.)	<i>kurullā</i> (pl. <i>kurullō</i>), <i>pakṣiyā</i> (pl. - <i>yō</i>)	<i>thap-lunūwah</i> (- <i>lāwah</i>)
bird	<i>bāṭalu haṇḍa</i>	<i>kōōrōōllah</i> (kōōrōōllōh), <i>pukshiyah</i> (- <i>yoh</i>)
bleating	<i>koṭṭalu haṇḍa</i>	<i>batūlōō-huṇḍū</i>
braying	<i>gonā</i> (pl. <i>gonnu</i>)	<i>kotūlōō-huṇḍū</i>
bull	<i>vassā</i> (pl. <i>vassō</i> , f. <i>vāssī</i>) [f. <i>bālālī</i>]	<i>gonah</i> (<i>gonnōo</i>)
calf	<i>balālā</i> (pl. <i>balallu</i> , <i>harak</i>)	<i>wussah</i> (<i>wussōh</i> , f. <i>wassee</i>) [lee]
cat	<i>kukulā</i> (pl. <i>kukulō</i>)	<i>bulūlah</i> (<i>bulullōo</i> , f. <i>balū-huruk</i>)
cattle	<i>denā</i> , <i>cladenā</i> (pl. - <i>dennu</i>)	<i>kōōkōōlah</i> (kōōkōōlōh)
cock	<i>kakuluvā</i>	<i>thenah</i> , <i>elūthenah</i> (- <i>thennōo</i>)
cow		<i>kukōōlōōwah</i>
crab		

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
crow	<i>kapuṭā, kākkā</i>	kupōōtah, kahkkah
dog	<i>ballā</i>	bullah
donkey	<i>kotaḷuvā, būruvā</i>	kotūlōōwah, boorōōwah
duck	<i>tārāvi</i> (m. <i>tārāvā</i>)	<i>thahrahwi</i> (<i>thahrahwah</i>)
eagle	— <i>rājāliya</i>	rahjahliyah
eel	<i>āṇḍā</i>	ahñthah
elephant	<i>ātā</i> (pl. <i>attu</i>), <i>aliyā</i>	athah (<i>aththōō</i>), uliyah
feather	<i>pihāṭṭa</i> (pl. <i>pihāṭu</i>)	pihahtṭū (<i>pihahtōō</i>)
fish	<i>mālu</i>	mahlōō
fox	<i>nariyā</i> (pl. <i>nari</i>)	nuriyah (<i>nuri</i>)
goat	<i>eluvā</i> (pl. <i>eluvō</i>)	elōōwah (<i>elōōwah</i>)
— (she-)	<i>ēlu-dena</i>	elōōthenū
goose	<i>pāttayā</i>	<i>pahththūyah</i>
hair	<i>kes, lōma</i>	kes, lohmu
hare	<i>hāvā</i>	hahwah
hen	<i>kikili</i>	kikili
herd	<i>paṭṭiya</i>	puttiyū
hoof	<i>kuraya</i>	kōōrūyū
horn	<i>aṅga</i> (pl. <i>aṃ</i>)	uṅgū, uṅg
horse	<i>aśvayā</i> (pl. <i>aśrayō</i>)	uswūyah (<i>uswūyoh</i>)
lamb	<i>bāṭalu-nāmbā,</i> <i>bāṭalu-pāṭavā</i>	batūlōō-nahinbah, batū- lōō-patūwah
lapwing	<i>kiralā</i> (pl. <i>kirallu</i>)	kirūlah (<i>kirullōō</i>)
lion	<i>siṃhayā</i>	siṅghūyah
lobster	<i>pokirissā</i>	pokirissah
mongoose	<i>mugaṭiyā</i>	mōōgūtiyah
monkey	<i>vañḍurā</i>	wuñḍōōrah
mosquito	<i>maduruvā</i>	muthōōrōōwah
mouse	<i>baṭu-mūyā</i>	butōō-meeyah
mule	<i>aśvātara</i>	uswūthurū
neigh	<i>kulanarā</i>	kōōlūnūwah
owl	<i>bakamūnā</i>	bukūmoonah
ox	<i>gonā</i> (pl. <i>gonnu</i>)	gonah (<i>gonnōō</i>)
oysters	<i>kāvāṭiyā</i> (pl. <i>kāvāṭi</i>)	kahwahtiyah (<i>kahwahti</i>)
parrot	<i>giravā</i> (pl. <i>girav</i>)	girūwah (<i>giruw</i>)
paw	<i>mrga-pāḍaya</i>	mrgū-pahthūyū
peafowl	<i>moṇarā</i> (pl. <i>moṇaru</i>)	monūrah (<i>monūrōō</i>)
pig	<i>ūrā</i> (pl. <i>ūrō</i>)	oorah (<i>ooroh</i>)
pigeon	<i>paraviyā</i>	purūwiyah
prawn	<i>issā</i> (pl. <i>issō</i>)	issah (<i>issoh</i>)
quail	<i>raṭurā</i> (pl. <i>raṭuvō</i>)	wutōōwah (<i>wutōōwah</i>)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
rat	<i>mīyā</i> (pl. <i>mīyō</i>)	meeyah (meeyoh)
salt fish	<i>luṇu-mālu</i>	lōōnōō-mahlōō
— (dried)	<i>karavalā</i>	kurūwūlū
salt-pan	<i>luṇu-kara</i>	lōōnōō-kurū
shark	<i>mōrā</i> (pl. <i>mōru</i>)	mohrah (mohrōō)
sheep	<i>bāṭalurā</i> (pl. - <i>vō</i>)	batūlōōwah (-woh)
shrimp	<i>kūṇissā</i> (pl. - <i>ssō</i>)	koonissah (-ssoh)
silkworm	<i>paṭa-panuvā</i> (pl. - <i>vō</i>)	putū-punōōwah (-woh)
snake	<i>sarpayā</i> (pl. - <i>yō</i>)	surpūyah (-yoh)
snipe	<i>vaṭurā</i> (pl. - <i>vō</i>)	wutōōwah (-woh)
sparrow	<i>gē-kurullā</i> (pl. - <i>llō</i>)	gay-kōōrōōllah (-lloh)
spider	<i>makulurā</i> (pl. - <i>vō</i>)	mukōōlōōwah (-woh)
squirrel	<i>lēnā</i> (pl. <i>lēnnu</i>)	laynah (laynnōō)
stork	<i>kokā</i> (pl. <i>kokku</i>)	kokah (kokkōō)
swallow	<i>diya lihinīyā</i> (pl. <i>lihinī</i>)	thiyyū-lihinīyah (lihini)
swan	<i>haṃsayā</i> (pl. - <i>yō</i>)	hung-sūyah (-yoh)
tail	<i>raḷyaya</i> (pl. <i>raḷgā</i>)	wulgūyū (wulgah)
tern (Indian swift)	<i>lihinīyā</i> (pl. <i>lihinī</i>)	lihinīyah (lihini)
tiger	<i>koṭiyā</i> (pl. <i>koṭi</i>)	koṭiyah (koṭi)
turkey-fowl	<i>kaḷukumā</i> (f. - <i>kumi</i>)	kulōōkōōmah (-kōōmi)
turtle (tortoise)	<i>kāsbārā</i> (pl. - <i>rō</i>)	kasbāwah (-woh)
— (land)	<i>ibbā</i> (pl. <i>ibbō</i>)	ibbah (ibboh)
vulture	<i>giḷulihinīyā</i> [pat]	giḷōōlihinīyah
wing	<i>piyā-pata</i> (pl. <i>piyā</i>)	piyah-puthū (piyah-puth)
wolf	<i>erḱayā</i> (pl. - <i>yō</i>)	wrkūyah (-yoh)
woodpecker	<i>kārālā</i> (pl. - <i>llu</i>)	kārūlah (-llōō)
wood-pigeon, dove	<i>kobeyiyā</i> (pl. - <i>yō</i>)	kobeyiyah (-yoh)

Trees, Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, &c.

(Gas-kolan, pala, mal, elaralu ādi.)

(For Shopping see p. 109; Meals, pp. 102-104.)

Almond (Indian)	<i>kottambā</i>	kottumbah
apple (wood-)	<i>beli</i>	beli
— (elephant-)	<i>divul</i>	thiwōōl
— (custard-)	<i>anōnā, raṭa-āttā</i>	unohnah, rutū-ahththah
— (rose-)	<i>raṭa-jambū</i>	rutū-jumbōō
areca nut	<i>puvak</i>	pōōwuk
banana (fruit)	<i>kesel-gediya</i> (pl. - <i>gedi</i>)	kesel-gediyū (-gedi)
bark	<i>potta</i> (pl. <i>potu</i>)	poththū (pothōō)
beans	<i>bōñci</i>	bohnyci

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
betel-creeper	<i>bulat-vāla</i> (pl. -vāl)	bōoluth-walū (-wal)
betel-leaf	<i>bulat-kolē</i> (pl. -kola)	bōoluth-kolay (-kolū)
bouquet	<i>mal-pokura</i>	mūl-pokōorū
branch	<i>atta</i> (pl. <i>atu</i>)	uththū (uthhōo)
bread-fruit tree	<i>rata-del-gaha</i>	rutū-thel-guhū
do. (wild)	<i>del-gaha</i> (pl. -gas)	thel-guhū (-gus)
cabbage	<i>kōvi</i>	kohwi
chili	<i>miris</i>	miris
cinnamon	<i>kuruñdu</i>	kōorōñthōo
cloves	<i>karābu</i>	kurahbōo
cocoanut	<i>pol</i>	pol
— -palm	<i>pol-gaha</i> (pl. -gas)	pol-guhū (gus)
cotton-tree	<i>iñbul-gaha</i>	iñbōol-gulū
cotton (silk)	<i>kapu</i>	kupōo
— (tree)	<i>pulun</i>	pōolōon
creeper	<i>vāla</i> (pl. <i>vāl</i>)	walū (wal)
cucumber	<i>kākira</i> (pl. <i>kākiri</i>)	kakirū (kakiri)
date	<i>iñdi</i>	iñthi
ebony	<i>kaluvara-lī</i>	kulōowūrū-lee
fern	<i>rilla vārālla</i>	rillū warallū
fig	<i>attikkā</i>	uttikkah
— (banian)	(<i>maha</i>)- <i>nuga-gaha</i>	(mahū)-nōogū-guhū
— (ficus tsiela)	<i>āhātu-gaha</i>	ahatōo-guhū
fig-tree	<i>attikkā-gaha</i>	uttikkah-guhū
— (sacred)	<i>bō-gaha</i>	boh-guhū
fir-tree	<i>dēvadāra</i>	thaywūthahrū
flower	<i>mala</i> (pl. <i>mal</i>)	mulū (mul)
garlic	<i>sudu-lūnu</i>	sōothōo-loonōo
ginger	<i>iñguru</i>	iñggōorōo
— (dried)	<i>vēlicca-iñguru</i>	wayliccū-iñggōorōo
— (raw)	<i>amu-iñguru</i>	umōo-iñggōorōo
grapes	<i>muddirappalam</i>	mōoththiruppulūm
grass	<i>tana</i>	thunū
ironwood tree	<i>nā-gaha</i> (pl. <i>gas</i>)	nahguhū (-gus)
jack-tree	<i>kos-gaha</i>	kos-guhū
— -fruit	<i>kos-gediya</i> (pl. - <i>gedi</i>)	kos-gediyū (-gedi)
kernel	<i>madaya</i> (pl. <i>mada</i>)	muthūyū (muthū)
leaf	<i>kolē</i> (pl. <i>kola</i>)	kolay (kolū)
lemon	<i>raṭa-dehi</i>	rutū-thehi
lily (water-), lotus	<i>nelum, mā-nel</i>	nelōom, mahnel
lime (fruit)	<i>dehi</i>	thehi

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
mace	<i>vasāvāsi</i>	<i>wusahwahsi</i>
mango	<i>añba</i>	<i>uñbū</i>
melon	<i>komaḍu</i>	<i>komudōo</i>
nut	<i>āṭaya</i> (pl. <i>āṭa</i>)	<i>atūyū</i> (atū)
nutmeg	<i>sādikkā</i>	<i>saṭhikkah</i>
opium	<i>abin</i>	<i>ubin</i>
orange	<i>doḍama</i> (pl. <i>doḍam</i>)	<i>thodūmū</i> (<i>thodum</i>)
— (mandarin)	<i>hīn-nāraṇ</i>	<i>heen-nārunṅ</i>
palmyra palm	<i>tal-gaha</i> (pl. <i>-gas</i>)	<i>thul-gulū</i> (-gus)
peas	<i>muṇ-āta</i>	<i>mōōṅ-atū</i>
pepper	<i>gam-miris</i>	<i>gum-miris</i>
pine (screw-)	<i>rātakeyiyā</i>	<i>watūkeyiyah</i>
pineapple	<i>annāsi</i>	<i>unnahsi</i>
plant	<i>pālaya</i> (pl. <i>pāla</i>)	<i>palūyū</i> (palū)
plantain	<i>vatu-geḍiya</i> , <i>kesel-</i>	<i>wuthōo-geḍiyū</i> , <i>kesel-</i>
pomegranate	<i>deḷum</i> [<i>geḍiya</i>]	<i>thelōom</i> [<i>geḍiyū</i>]
pop-corn	<i>pori</i> , <i>vilañda</i>	<i>pori</i> , <i>wilundū</i>
potatoes	<i>artapal</i>	<i>urthupūl</i>
pumpkin	<i>labu-geḍiya</i> (pl. <i>-geḍi</i>)	<i>lubōo-geḍiyū</i> (-geḍi)
reed	<i>bata</i>	<i>butū</i>
root	<i>mūla</i>	<i>mōolū</i>
rose	<i>rōsā</i>	<i>rohsah</i>
saffron	<i>kaha</i>	<i>kuhū</i>
sago	<i>sav-hāl</i>	<i>suw-hahl</i>
satin wood	<i>buruta</i>	<i>bōorōothū</i>
seed	<i>āṭē</i> , <i>āṭaya</i> (pl. <i>āṭa</i>)	<i>atay</i> , <i>atūyū</i> (atū)
— (sesamum)	<i>tala</i>	<i>thulū</i>
snuff	<i>duṇ-kuḍu</i>	<i>thōōṅ-kōodōo</i>
tea	<i>tē</i>	<i>thay</i>
teak-tree	<i>tēkka-gaha</i>	<i>thaykkū-guhū</i>
tobacco	<i>duṇ-kola</i>	<i>thōōṅ-kolū</i>
tomato	<i>takkālī</i>	<i>thukkahli</i>
tree	<i>gaha</i> (pl. <i>gas</i>)	<i>guhū</i> (gus)
tree-trunk	<i>gas-kañda</i>	<i>gus-kuñdū</i>
vine-creeper	<i>midī-rāla</i>	<i>nithi-walū</i>

Colours. *Pāṭa*. (For Shopping see p. 109.)

Black	<i>kalu</i>	<i>kulōo</i>
blue	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i> [rōo]
brown	<i>duṁbutu</i> , <i>duṁburi</i>	<i>thōōmbōotōo</i> , <i>thōōmbōo</i>
crimson	<i>lōhita</i> , <i>lē-pāṭa</i>	<i>lohhihthū</i> , <i>lay-pahtū</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
dark	<i>kaḷuvara</i>	<i>kuḷōowūrū</i>
green	<i>pacca</i>	<i>puccū</i>
grey	<i>aḷu-pāta</i>	<i>ulōō-pahtū</i>
light (pale)	<i>sudumāli</i>	<i>sōōthōōmali</i>
orange	<i>idicca-dodam-pāṭa</i>	<i>ithiccū-thodum-pahtū</i>
pink	<i>pātala</i>	<i>pahtūlū</i>
purple	<i>niḷ-ratu-pāṭa</i>	<i>niḷ-ruthōō-pahtū</i>
red	<i>ratu</i>	<i>ruthōō</i>
violet	<i>ratu-niḷ-pāṭa</i>	<i>ruthōō-niḷ-pahtū</i>
white	<i>sudu</i>	<i>sōōthōō</i>
yellow	<i>kaha</i>	<i>kuhū</i>

Times and Seasons. (*Kāla ṛtu viśēṣa.*)

(For Conversations see p. 106.)

Afternoon	<i>savasa</i>	<i>suwūsū</i>
birthday	<i>upan-davasa</i>	<i>ōōpun-thuwūsū</i>
Christmas	<i>nattala, nattal</i>	<i>nuththūlū, nuththul</i>
date	<i>dātama, dīna</i>	<i>thaththūmū, thinū</i>
dawn	<i>aluyama, udaya</i>	<i>ulōōyumū. ōōthūyū</i>
day	<i>davasa, dīna</i>	<i>thuwūsū, thinū</i>
day-time	<i>daval, davāla</i>	<i>thuwul, thuwahlū</i>
day, to-	<i>ada</i>	<i>uthū</i>
days of the week	<i>sumānayē davas</i>	<i>sōōmah^{nū}yay thuwus</i>
Sunday	<i>Iri-dā</i>	<i>iri-thah</i>
Monday	<i>Saṇḍu-dā</i>	<i>suⁿthōō-thah</i>
Tuesday	<i>Aṅgaharuvā-dā</i>	<i>uṅgūhurōōwah-thah</i>
Wednesday	<i>Badā-dā</i>	<i>buthah-thah</i>
Thursday	<i>Br̥haspatin-dā</i>	<i>br̥huspūthin-thah</i>
Friday	<i>Sikurā-dā</i>	<i>sikōōrah-thah</i>
Saturday	<i>Senasurā-dā</i>	<i>senūsōōrah-thah</i>
Easter	<i>Pāskuva</i>	<i>pahskōōwū</i>
evening	<i>sāndāra, hāndāra</i>	<i>santhāwū, hanthāwū</i>
fortnight	<i>sumāna-dekak, de-</i> <i>satiya, pakṣaya</i>	<i>sōōmah^{nū}-thekuk, the-</i> <i>suthiyū, pukshūyū</i>
Good Friday	<i>Maha-Sikurā-dā</i>	<i>muhu-sikōōrah-thah</i>
holiday	<i>nirāḍu-davas, nirā-</i> <i>ḍura</i>	<i>nivah^dōō-thuwus, niwah-</i> <i>dōōwū</i>
hour	<i>pāya</i>	<i>payū</i>
—, half-an-	<i>pāya-bāgaya</i>	<i>payū-bahgūyū</i>
mid-day	<i>ira-muduna</i>	<i>irū-mōōthōōnū</i>
midnight	<i>ma^ddyama-rātriya</i>	<i>muthyūmū-rahthriyū</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Midsummer	<i>ma^dyama-grīṣma-kālaya, gīm-utu-māda</i>	mut ^h yūmū - greeshmū-kahlūyū, gīm-ōōthōō-mathū
minute	<i>vināḍiya</i> (pl. <i>vināḍi</i>)	winahḍiyū (winahḍi)
month	<i>māsaya, masa</i>	mahsūyū, musū
month by month	<i>māsen māsa</i>	mahsen mahsū
months (the)	<i>mās, mas</i>	mahs, mus
April-May	<i>Vesak</i>	wesuk
May-June	<i>Poson</i>	poson
June-July	<i>Āsala</i>	asūlū
July-August	<i>Nikini</i>	nikini
August-Sept.	<i>Bināra</i>	binūrū
September-Oct.	<i>Vap</i>	wup
October-Nov.	<i>Il</i>	il
November-Dec.	<i>Uṇḍuvap</i>	ōōnthōōwup
December-Jan.	<i>Durutu</i>	thōōroōthōō
January-Feb.	<i>Navam</i>	nuwum
February-March	<i>Māḷindina</i>	mathinthinū
March-April	<i>Bak</i>	buk [thūrū]
morning	<i>udaya, udē, pāndara</i>	ōōthūyū, ōōthay, pahn-
this morning	<i>ala udaya, ada udē</i>	uthū ōōthūyū, uthū ōōthay
night	<i>rā, rātriya</i>	rā, rahthriyū
noon	<i>ira-mudun-vēlāra</i>	irū-mōōthōōn-waylahwū
seasons	<i>ṛtu, kāla</i>	rthōō. kahlū
Spring	<i>vasanta-kālaya</i>	wusunthū-kahlūyū
Summer	<i>grīṣma-kālaya</i>	greeshmū-kahlūyū
Autumn	<i>śarad, śarat-kālaya</i>	suruth, suruth-kahlūyū
Winter	<i>hēmanta, śīta-kāla</i>	haymunthū, seethū-kah-
cold season	<i>śīta-kālaya</i> [ya]	seethū-kahlūyū [lūyū]
rainy season	<i>varṣā-kālaya</i>	wurshah-kahlūyū
second	<i>mohota, sāṇa</i>	mohothū, sanū
sunrise	<i>udaya, alūyama</i>	ōōthūyū, ulōōyūmū
sunset	<i>ira-bahina-vēlāra, astamgama</i>	irū-buhinū-waylahwū, ust ^h ung-gumū
to-morrow	<i>heṭa</i>	hetū
week	<i>sumānaya, satiya</i>	sōomahnūyū, sut ^h iyū
year	<i>avurudda, varṣaya</i>	uwōōroōththū, wurshūyū
yesterday	<i>īyē</i>	eeyay

Town and Country. (*Pura ā gam-bim raga.*)

(For Conversation, see pp. 107-111.)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Bazaar	<i>kaḍē</i>	<i>kuday</i>
bridge	<i>pālama</i> [<i>naya</i>]	<i>pahlūmū</i> [nūyē]
cathedral	<i>praḍāna dēvastā-</i>	<i>p.ūthahnū-thaywūsthah-</i>
church	<i>palliya, (dēvastā-</i>	<i>pulliyū, thaywūsthah-</i>
country	<i>raṭa, piṭisara</i> [<i>naya</i>]	<i>rutū, pitisūrū</i> [nūyū]
ditch	<i>aḡala</i>	<i>uḡulū</i>
farm	<i>goypala</i>	<i>goypulū</i>
farmer	<i>goriyā</i>	<i>gowiyah</i>
fence	<i>rāṭa</i>	<i>watū</i>
field	<i>kuṁbura</i> (pl. -ru), <i>vela</i> (rel), <i>keta</i> (ket)	<i>kōombōorū</i> (-rōō), <i>welū</i> (wel), <i>kethū</i> (keth)
foot-path	<i>adi-pāra</i>	<i>udi-pahrū</i>
forest	<i>rānaya</i> (pl. rana)	<i>wunūyū</i> (wunū)
gate	<i>rāsala, rāsala-kaḍa</i>	<i>wahsūlū, wahsul-kudū</i>
grass	<i>tana-kola</i>	<i>thunū-kolū</i>
hut	<i>pāla</i> (pl. pāl) [<i>lam</i>]	<i>palū</i> (pal)
inn	<i>ambalama</i> (pl. amba-)	<i>umbūlūmū</i> (umbūlum)
jungle	<i>kūlāra</i> (pl. kūlā)	<i>kalāwū</i> (kalā)
log	<i>koṭē, kaṇḍa</i>	<i>kotay, kuṁthū</i>
market	<i>kaḍaya, kaḍē</i> (pl. <i>piṭṭaniya</i> [<i>kaḍa</i>])	<i>kudūyū, kuday</i> (kudū)
meadow	<i>piṭṭaniya</i> [<i>kaḍa</i>]	<i>pittūniyū</i>
mile	<i>hūṭākma</i>	<i>hathakmū</i>
mill	<i>mōla</i>	<i>mohlū</i>
monument	<i>caitya, smāraka</i> <i>goḍanūgilla</i>	<i>cithyū, smahrūkū</i> <i>goḍūnagillū</i>
palace	<i>māligāva</i>	<i>mahligahwū</i>
road	<i>pāra, maga</i>	<i>pahrū, mugū</i> [lūyū]
school	<i>pāṭasālāva, skōlaya</i>	<i>pahthūsaḥlahwū, skoh-</i>
shepherd	<i>eṇḍērā</i> (pl. eṇḍēru)	<i>eṇḍayrah</i> (eṇḍayrōō)
shop	<i>kaḍē</i> (pl. <i>kaḍa</i>), <i>sāppura</i>	<i>kuday</i> (kudū), <i>sahppōōwū</i>
sign-post	— <i>saṁjñā-kaṇuwa</i>	<i>sunḡjnyah-kunōōwū</i>
square (four-sided)	<i>hatarās</i>	<i>huthūras</i>
— (plot of ground)	<i>midula, aṇyaṇa</i>	<i>mithōōlū, unḡgūnū</i>
straw	<i>piduru</i>	<i>pithōōrōō</i>
street	<i>mahapāra, rītiya</i>	<i>muhupahrū, veethiyū</i>
temple (Buddhist)	<i>pansala, vehera</i>	<i>punsūlū, weherū</i>
— (Hindu)	<i>dēvālaya, kōvila</i>	<i>thaywahlūyū, kohwilū</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
temple (Christian)	<i>palliya, dēvastāna-</i>	pulliyū, <i>thaywūsthah-</i>
town	<i>nurara, pura</i> [<i>ya</i>]	hōōwūrū, pōōrū [<i>nūyū</i>]
— (seaport)	<i>paṭuna</i>	putōōnū
town-hall	<i>nāgarika-sālāra</i>	nahgūrikū-sahlahwū
village	<i>jama</i> (pl. <i>gam</i>)	gumū (gum)

Mankind. (*Nara-raga*.)

Aunt ; mother-in-	<i>nāndā</i> (pl. <i>nāndālā</i>)	nanthah (nanthahlah)
brother (elder) [law	<i>ayyā</i> (pl. <i>ayyālā</i>)	uyyah (uyyahlah)
— (younger)	<i>mallī</i> (pl. <i>mallilā</i>)	mullee (mullilah)
— -in-law ; cousin	<i>massinā</i>	mussinah
cousin (<i>f.</i>) ; sister-	<i>nānā</i>	nānah
daughter [in-law	<i>dū, duva</i> (pl. <i>dūraru</i>)	thoo, thōōwū (<i>thoowūrōō</i>)
daughter-in-law	<i>lēli</i> (pl. <i>lēliyō</i>)	layli (layliyoh)
father	<i>piyā, appā, tāttā</i>	piyah, uppah, <i>thahththah</i>
father-in-law	<i>māmā</i> (pl. <i>māmālā</i>)	mahmah (mahmahlah)
father's father	<i>muttā</i>	mōōththah
— elder brother	<i>loku tāttā, loku ap-</i>	lokōō <i>thahththah</i> , lokōō
— younger brother	<i>bāppā</i> [<i>pocci</i>]	bahppah [<i>uppocci</i>]
— mother	<i>āttā</i>	ahththah
— sister	<i>nāndā</i>	nanthah
— sister's husband	<i>māmā</i>	mahmah
grand-son	<i>munuburā</i>	mōōnōōbōōrah
grand-daughter	<i>minibirī</i>	minibiree
husband	<i>puruṣayā, minihā</i>	pōōrōōshūyah, minihah
husband's sister	<i>nānā</i>	nānah
man	<i>minihā</i> (pl. <i>minissu</i>), <i>puruṣayā</i>	minihah (mini-ssōō), pōōrōōshūyah
mother	<i>mavū, ammā</i>	muwōō, ummah
mother's father	<i>muttā</i>	mōōththah
— mother	<i>āttā</i>	ahththah
nephew	<i>bānā</i>	bānah
niece	<i>lēli</i>	layli
sister (elder)	<i>akkā</i>	ukkah
— (younger)	<i>naṃgī, nagā</i>	na ^{ng} gee, nugh
sister-in-law	<i>nānā</i>	nānah
sister's son	<i>bānā</i>	bānah
son	<i>putā</i>	pōōthah
son-in-law	<i>bānā</i>	bānah
stepmother	<i>kudammā</i>	kōōdummah
uncle (maternal)	<i>māmā</i>	mahmah

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
uncle (paternal)	<i>bāppā</i>	<i>bahppah</i>
widow	<i>kanarāndumi</i> (pl. <i>-miyō</i>), <i>vāndaṁbu-strī</i>	<i>kunūwanthōōmi</i> (- <i>miyoh</i>), <i>wanthūṁbōō-sthree</i>
widower	<i>kanarāndumā</i> , <i>vāndaṁbu-puruṣayā</i>	<i>kunūwanthōōmah</i> , <i>wanthūṁbōō-pōōrōōshūyah</i>
widowhood	<i>randaṁbu-kama</i>	<i>wanthūṁbōō-kumū</i>
wife	<i>bhāryā</i> , <i>strī</i> , <i>aṁbura</i>	<i>bahryah</i> , <i>sthree</i> , <i>uṁbōōwū</i>
wife's sister	<i>nānā</i>	<i>nānah</i>
woman	<i>strī</i> , <i>gāṇi</i> (pl. <i>gāṇu</i>)	<i>sthree</i> , <i>gāni</i> (<i>gānōō</i>)

The Human Body. (*Siruru-vaya*.)

(For Health see pp. 33, 105.)

Ankle	<i>ralalu-kara</i>	<i>wulūlōō-kurū</i>
arm	<i>bāhura</i>	<i>bahhōōwū</i>
arm-pit	<i>kihilla</i>	<i>kihillū</i>
back	<i>piṭa</i>	<i>pitū</i>
beard	<i>rāvula</i>	<i>rawōōlū</i>
blood	<i>lē</i>	<i>lay</i>
body	<i>śarīraya</i> , <i>āṅga</i>	<i>sureerūyū</i> , <i>aṅgū</i>
bones	<i>kaṭu</i> , <i>āta</i>	<i>kutōō</i> , <i>atū</i>
bowels	<i>baḍa-vāla</i> (pl. <i>-vāl</i>)	<i>budū-walū</i> (- <i>wal</i>)
brain	<i>molaya</i>	<i>molūyū</i>
breast, chest	<i>lāpātta</i> , <i>papuva</i>	<i>lapaththū</i> , <i>pupōōwū</i>
cheek	<i>kammula</i> (pl. <i>kam-</i>)	<i>kummōōlū</i> (<i>kumimōōl</i>)
chin	<i>nikāṭa</i> [mul]	<i>nikūtū</i>
complexion	<i>śarīra-varna</i>	<i>sureerū-wurnū</i>
ears	<i>kana</i> (pl. <i>kan</i>)	<i>kunū</i> (<i>kun</i>)
elbow	<i>vālamita</i> (pl. <i>vāla-</i>)	<i>walūmitū</i> (<i>walūmiti</i>)
eye	<i>āhū</i> (pl. <i>ās</i>) [miṭi]	<i>aha</i> (<i>as</i>)
eyeball	<i>ās-guliya</i>	<i>as-goōliyū</i>
eyebrow	<i>ās-bāma</i> (pl. <i>-bāmi</i>)	<i>as-bamū</i> (<i>as-bami</i>)
eyelid	<i>ās-pihātta</i> (pl. <i>ās-pihātū</i>)	<i>as-pihahttū</i> (<i>as-pihahtōō</i>)
face	<i>mūna</i> (pl. <i>mūnu</i>)	<i>moonū</i> (<i>moonōō</i>)
fingers	<i>āṅgilla</i> (pl. <i>āṅgili</i>)	<i>aṅgillū</i> (<i>aṅgili</i>)
foot	<i>paya</i> , <i>aḍiya</i>	<i>puyū</i> , <i>udiyū</i>
forehead	<i>nalala</i> [diya]	<i>nulūlū</i> [thiyū]
groin	<i>tunatiya</i> , <i>ūrusan-</i>	<i>thōōnūtiyū</i> , <i>oorōōsan-</i>
hair	<i>kes</i> , <i>lōma</i>	<i>kes</i> , <i>lohmū</i>
hand	<i>ata</i> (pl. <i>at</i>)	<i>uthū</i> (<i>uth</i>)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
head	<i>isa</i> (pl. <i>is</i>)	<i>isū</i> (<i>is</i>)
heart	<i>hada</i> , <i>hṛdaya</i>	<i>huthū</i> , <i>hrthūyū</i>
heel	<i>vilum̃ba</i>	<i>vilōōmbū</i>
hip	<i>ukula</i>	<i>ōōkōōlū</i>
jaw	<i>hakka</i> (pl. <i>haku</i>)	<i>hukkū</i> (<i>hukōō</i>)
kidney	<i>vakugaḍura</i>	<i>wukōōgudōōwū</i>
knee	<i>dana</i>	<i>thunū</i>
leg	<i>kakula</i> , <i>gātē</i>	<i>kukōōlū</i> , <i>gath̃hay</i>
lip	<i>tola</i>	<i>tholū</i>
liver	<i>akmāra</i> , <i>kāvuta</i>	<i>ukmahwū</i> , <i>kawōōthū</i>
lung	<i>penapapura</i> , <i>pena-</i> <i>hālla</i>	<i>penūpupōōwū</i> , <i>penū-</i> <i>hallū</i>
moustache	<i>uḍu-rāvula</i>	<i>ōōdōō-rawōōlū</i>
mouth	<i>kaṭa</i> , <i>mukaya</i>	<i>kutū</i> , <i>mōōkūyū</i>
nails	<i>niyapotta</i> (pl. <i>-potu</i>)	<i>niyūpot̃hthū</i> (<i>-pot̃hōō</i>).
neck	<i>bella</i>	<i>bellū</i>
nose	<i>nāhe</i>	<i>nahhe</i>
ribs	<i>ila-ātaya</i> (pl. <i>-āṭa</i>)	<i>ilū-atūyū</i> (<i>-atū</i>)
shoulders	<i>uraya</i> (pl. <i>ura</i>)	<i>ōōrūyū</i> (<i>ōōrū</i>)
side	<i>ālaya</i> , <i>ālapata</i>	<i>alūyū</i> , <i>alūpūthū</i>
skin	<i>hama</i>	<i>humū</i>
skull	<i>is-kabala</i>	<i>is-kubūlū</i>
spine	<i>mudun-ātaya</i>	<i>mōōthōōn-atūyū</i>
stomach	<i>baḍa</i> , <i>kāma-bokka</i>	<i>budū</i> , <i>kāmū-bokkū</i>
temples	<i>naḷal-talaya</i> , <i>naḷal-</i>	<i>nulul-thulūyū</i> , <i>nulul-</i>
throat	<i>ugura</i> [<i>keḷa</i>]	<i>ōōgōōrū</i> [<i>keḷū</i>]
thumb	<i>māpaṭa-āṅgilla</i>	<i>mahpūtū-aṅgillū</i>
toe	<i>payē-āṅgilla</i>	<i>puyay-aṅgillū</i>
tongue	<i>diva</i> (pl. <i>div</i>)	<i>thiwū</i> (<i>thiw</i>)
tooth	<i>data</i> (pl. <i>dat</i>)	<i>thuthū</i> (pl. <i>thuth̃</i>)
wrist	<i>mānikkaṭura</i>	<i>manikkutōōwū</i>

Health. (*Śarīra-sṭhiti*.)

(For Conversations see p. 105.)

Accident	<i>hadissi-antarāva</i>	<i>huthissi-uñh̃ūrahwū</i>
bandage	<i>veluma</i> , <i>bimma</i>	<i>welōōmū</i> , <i>baminū</i>
bile	<i>pīta</i>	<i>pithū</i>
bite	<i>daṣṭaya</i>	<i>thushṭūyū</i>
—, snake	<i>sarpa-daṣṭaya</i>	<i>surpū-thushṭūyū</i>
blindness	<i>kaṇa-gaṭiya</i> , <i>āṇḍatāvaya</i>	<i>kunū-guthiyū</i> , <i>unthū-</i> <i>thāhwūyū</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
blister	<i>bibula</i>	biboolū
bruise	<i>tāluma</i>	<i>thaloomū</i>
burn	<i>piccuma</i> [geya	piccōomū [heth-geyū
chemist's shop	<i>behet-sāppuva, behed-</i>	beheth-sahppōowū, be-
chill	<i>śitay, śila-vīma</i>	seethūyū, seethū-weemū
cholera	<i>vāmana-pācanaya</i>	wumūnū-pahcūnūyū
contagion (see also epidemic)	<i>sparśayen bōvena</i>	spursūyen bohwenū-
corns	<i>rōgaya</i>	rohgyūyū
cough	<i>karagāṭe</i> (pl. -gāṭa)	kurūgatay (kurūgatū)
cramp	<i>kāssa</i>	kassū
cure	<i>keṇḍa-peralīma</i>	kendū-perūleemū
deaf; deafness	<i>cikitsāva, suvaya</i>	cikithsahwū, soōwūyū
dentist	<i>bihirā; bihiri</i>	bihirah; bihiri
diarrhœa	<i>dat-vedā</i>	thuth-wethah
diet	<i>pācanaya</i>	pahcūnūyū
disease, illness	<i>kāma, āhāra</i>	kāmū, ahaharū
doctor	<i>leḍa, rōgaya</i>	leḍū, rohgyūyū
draught	<i>vedā, vedarāla, dos-</i>	wethah, wethūrahlū, thos-
dumb, dumbness	<i>kasāya</i> [tara	kusahyū [thūrū
dysentery	<i>goluvā; golu</i>	golōowah; golōo
epidemic	<i>atisāraya, lē-pāca-</i>	uthisahrūyū, lay-pahcū-
exercise	<i>vasaṅgataya</i> [naya	wusūngguthūyū [nūyū
	<i>pariśramaya,</i>	purisrūmūyū, aṅgū-
	<i>āṅga-weheskirīma</i>	wehes-kireemū
to faint	<i>klānta-venavā</i>	klalnthū-wenūwah
fatigue	<i>wehesa</i>	wehesū
fever	<i>uṇa</i>	ōonū
— and ague	<i>gāhena uṇa</i>	gahenū ōonū
—, enteric, typhoid	<i>uṇa-sannipātaya</i>	ōonū-sunnipakthūyū
—, intermittent	<i>mura-uṇa</i>	nīōorū-ōonū
—, malarial	<i>kālā-uṇa</i>	kalā-ōonū
fracture	<i>kāḍimā, baṅgaya</i>	kadeemū, bunggyūyū
gout	<i>vāta-raktaya</i>	walthū-rukthūyū
headache	<i>īsaradaya</i>	isū-ruthūyū
ill, sick	<i>asanīpa</i>	usūneepū
indigestion	<i>ajīrṇaya</i>	ujeernūyū
inflammation	<i>idimūma</i>	ithimoomū
lame	<i>nonḍi</i>	nondi
medicine	<i>behet</i>	beheth
nurse	<i>kiri-mavu</i>	kiri-muwōc
ointment	<i>vilēpanaya</i>	wilaypūnūyū

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
pain	<i>kākkuma, riduma</i>	kakkōomū, rithōomū
paralysis	<i>aṁsabāgaya</i>	ung ^{sū} -bahgūyū
pestilence (<i>see</i> epi- pill [demic])	<i>guliya</i> (pl. <i>guli</i>)	gōoliyū (gōoli)
plague (<i>see</i> epi- poison [demic])	<i>vasa</i>	wusū
poultice	<i>pāppa</i>	pahppū
prescription	<i>behet-rattōruva</i>	behet ^h -wuttōhrōowū
quinine	<i>krinīn</i>	kwineen
remedy	<i>pratikāraya</i>	prū th ikahrūyū
rest <i>n.</i>	<i>nivāḍuva, viśrāma</i>	niwahdōowū, wisrahmū
— <i>v.</i>	<i>giman-harinavā</i>	gimun-hurinūwah
scald	<i>pilissuma</i>	pilissōomū
scratch	<i>hīruma</i>	heerōomū
sore	<i>vanaya</i>	wunūyū
sprain	<i>ulūkkuva</i>	ōōlōokkōowū
sting	<i>daṣṭaya</i> [<i>katr</i>]	thushtūyū [-kut ^h r]
surgeon	<i>śāliya-vaidya</i> (<i>śāliya-</i> <i>sanīpa-dāyaka bīma</i>)	sulyū-withyū (sulyū- suneepū- <i>thahyū</i> kū beemū
tonic	<i>tuwālaya</i>	thōowahlūyū
wound		

Food and Drink. (*Kām-bīm.*)

(See also pp. 25–27, and for Meals see pp. 102–104.)

Bacon	<i>vēlicca ūru-mas</i>	wayliccū oorō-mus
beef	<i>harak-mas</i>	huruk-mus
bottle	<i>bōtalaya</i>	boh th ūlūyū
bread	<i>pāṁ</i>	pah ^{ng}
breakfast	<i>alumusu</i>	ulōomōosōō
butter	<i>veṇḍaru</i>	weṇḍūrōō
cake	<i>kāvilla</i> (pl. <i>kāvili</i>)	kawillū (kawili)
cheese	<i>kēju</i>	kayjōō
chocolate	<i>cokolēt</i>	cokolayt
coffee	<i>kōpi</i>	kohpi
cream	<i>kiri-yodē</i>	kiri-yothay
curry	<i>ryañjana, mālura</i>	wyunjūnū, mahlōowū
dinner	<i>kāma, bōjanaya</i>	kāmū, bohjūnūyū
eggs	<i>bittara</i>	bith th ūrū
fat	<i>mas-tel</i>	mus- ^{thel}
fish	<i>mālu</i>	mahlōō
flour	<i>pīti</i>	piti
honey	<i>mī-pāni</i>	mee-pani

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ice	<i>midicca-diya</i>	<i>mithiccū-thiyū</i>
jam	<i>dōsi</i>	<i>thohsi</i>
kidney	<i>raku-gaḍura</i>	<i>wukōō-gudōōwū</i>
lamb	<i>bāṭaḷu-pāti-mas</i>	<i>batūlōō-pati-mus</i>
lemonade	<i>dehi-ratura</i>	<i>thehi-wuṭhōōrū</i>
luncheon	<i>daral-kama, tipin</i>	<i>thuwl-kāmū, tipin</i>
meat	<i>mas, māṃsa</i>	<i>mus, mahngsū</i>
—, boiled	<i>tambapu-mas</i>	<i>ṭhumbupōō-mus</i>
—, roast	<i>pulussapu-mas</i>	<i>pōōlōōssupōō-mus</i>
—, fried	<i>bādapu-mas</i>	<i>bathūpōō-mus</i>
milk	<i>kiri</i>	<i>kiri</i>
mustard	<i>aba</i>	<i>ubū</i>
mutton	<i>bāṭaḷu-mas</i>	<i>batūlōō-mus</i>
—, goat	<i>eḷu-mas</i>	<i>elōō-mus</i>
oil	<i>tel</i>	<i>ṭhel</i>
onion	<i>lūnu</i>	<i>loonōō</i>
pepper	<i>gam-miris</i>	<i>gum-miris</i>
pork	<i>ūru-mas</i>	<i>oorōō-mus</i>
pudding	<i>pittu</i>	<i>pittōō</i>
rice	<i>hāl</i>	<i>hahl</i>
—, boiled	<i>bat</i>	<i>buth</i>
— cakes	<i>kārum</i>	<i>kawōom</i>
salad	<i>salādu</i>	<i>sulahthōō</i>
salt	<i>lunu</i>	<i>lōonōō</i>
soda-water	<i>sōḍa-vatura</i>	<i>sohdū-wuṭhōōrū</i>
soup	<i>hodi, sup-hodi</i>	<i>hothi, sōōp-hothi</i>
sugar	<i>sīni</i>	<i>seeni</i>
supper	<i>rā-kāma</i>	<i>rā-kāmū</i>
tea	<i>te-ratura</i>	<i>ṭhay-wuṭhōōrū</i>
tobacco	<i>duṃ-kola [bādapu]</i>	<i>thōōng-kolū [(bathūpōō)]</i>
under-done	<i>madak-pulussapu (or</i>	<i>muthuk pōōlōōssupōō</i>
veal	<i>vahu-mas</i>	<i>wuhōō-mus</i>
vegetable	<i>elavalu</i>	<i>elūwūlōō</i>
vinegar	<i>vinākiri</i>	<i>winahkiri</i>
water	<i>vatura, diya</i>	<i>wuṭhōōrū, thiyū</i>
—, cold	<i>sihil-diya</i>	<i>sihil-thiyū</i>
—, hot	<i>uṇu-vatura</i>	<i>ōonōō-wuṭhōōrū</i>
well-done	<i>hoṇḍaṭa-bādapu (or</i>	<i>honthūtū-bathūpōō (pōō-</i>
	<i>pulussapu)</i>	<i>lōōssupōō)</i>
wine	<i>madya-pānaya,</i>	<i>muthyū-pahnūyū, wayin</i>
	<i>rāyin</i>	

Cooking and Table Utensils.

(Ivīmaṭa da kāmata da pāviccikarana bāj ma.)

(For Shopping see p. 109.)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Basin	bēsama, taliya	baysūmū, <u>th</u> uliyū
bowl	pātraya	pa <u>h</u> thūyū
coffee-pot	kōpi-pōcciya	kohpi-poh <u>cc</u> iyū
corkscrew	kaskruppura	kuskroōppōōwū
cup	kōppaya	kohppūyū
dish	dīsīya	theesiyū
fork	gārpura	gahrpōōwū
frying-pan	baḍina-tāccura	buthinū- <u>th</u> ah <u>cc</u> ōōwū
glass (tumbler)	ṭamblēruva, vīdu- ruva	tumblayrōōwū, weethōō- rōōwū
grill	mas pulussana	mus pōōlōōssūnū massū
kettle	kētale [māssa	kaytūle
knife	pihiye	pihiye
ladle	kinissa, loku hānda	kinissū, lokōō hanthū
lid	piyana, mūḍiya	piyūnū, moodiyū
matches	gini-kūru	gini-koorōō
oven	uduna	oothoonū
pan	hattiya, tāccura	huttiyū, <u>th</u> ah <u>cc</u> ōōwū
plate	piṅgāna	piṅggahnū
— (of leaves)	patkolaya	pu <u>th</u> -kolūyū
saucepan, pot	appallaya, sāspāna	uppullūyū, sahsrānū
saucer	pīrisiya	peerisiyū
serviette	iṇḍul-kaḍa, at- pīsnā-kaḍa	inthōōl-kudū, u <u>th</u> -pisnah- kudū
spoon	hānda (pl. hāṇḍi)	ha <u>ñ</u> thū (ha <u>ñ</u> thi)
—, dessert-	bat-kana-hānda	buth-kunū-hanthū
—, table-	bedana-hānda	bethūnū-hanthū
—, tea-	tē-hānda	<u>th</u> ay-hanthū
table-cloth	mēsa-redda, mēsa- ātirilla	maysū-reththū, maysū- athirillū
tea-pot	tē-pōcciya	<u>th</u> ay-poh <u>cc</u> iyū
tray	taṭṭuva, bandēsiya	<u>th</u> uttōōwū, bunthaysiyū
wine-glass	vāyīn-vīdurura	wayin-weethōōrōōwū

Dress and the Toilet. (Āṇḍum pālaṇḍum.)

(See Washing List, following, and Shopping, p. 109.)

Boots	us-sapattura (pl.-ttu)	ōōs supu <u>th</u> thōōwū
bracelet	at-valalla	u <u>th</u> -wulullū [(- <u>th</u> thōō)]
braces	kalisam-paṭiya	kulisum-putiyū

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
brush	<i>būndalaya, musna, kossa</i>	boonthülüyü, mōōsnū, kossū
button	<i>bottama</i> (pl. <i>bottam</i>)	boththūmū (boththum)
button-hook	<i>bottam-kekka, bot-tam-kātuva</i> [<i>pīli</i>]	boththung-kekkū, boththung-kutōōwū
calico	<i>kāliko redi, kapu-pōdi-toppiya, ispa-uturu-saḷuva</i> [<i>yīya</i>]	kalikoh-rethi, kupōō-pīli
cap		podithoppiyū, is-puyiyū
cloak, cape	<i>poravana-saḷuva</i>	ōōthōōrōō-sulōōwū
	<i>poravana-kaḍa</i>	porūwūnū-sulōōwū
	<i>redi, pīli</i>	porūwūnū-kudū
cloth	<i>vastra-musna</i>	rethi, pīli
clothes-brush	<i>kabāya</i>	wusthrū-mōōsnū
coat	<i>panāva</i>	kubahyū
comb	<i>pulun</i>	punahwū
cotton	<i>pīli, vastra</i>	pōōlōon
dress	<i>lom-redi</i>	pīli, wusthrū
flannel	<i>at-mēs, atrūisma</i>	lom-rethi
gloves	<i>kūra</i>	uth-mays, uth-wasmū
hairpin	<i>toppiya</i>	koorū
hat	<i>ābarāṇa</i>	thoppiyū
jewellery	<i>rēnda</i>	ahbūrūnū
lace	<i>komuvat, duhul</i>	raynthū
linen	<i>kāḍapata</i>	komōō-wuth, thōōhōol
mirror	<i>sihin-kapu-pīli, kavaniya</i>	kadūputhū
muslin	<i>ātarāla, mālaya</i>	sihin-kupōō-pīli, kuwū-niyū
necklace	<i>kāra-pāṭiya, dāsiya</i>	atūwalū, mahlüyū
necktie	<i>idikatura</i>	kurū-putiyū, thahsiyū
needle	<i>uḍa-kabāya</i>	ithikutōōwū
overcoat	<i>kuḍē, ātapatra</i>	ōōdū-kubahyū
parasol	<i>alpenettiya</i> (pl. <i>al-sākkura</i> [<i>penetti</i>])	kōōday, althūputhrū
pin	<i>mudal-paiya, pa-sumbiya</i>	ulpeneththiyū (ulpeneth-sāhkkōōwū [<i>thi</i>])
pocket		mōōthul-puyiyū, pusōōm-biyū
purse	<i>vāhi-kabāya</i>	wahi-kubahyū
rain-coat	<i>dālipihiye</i>	thalipihiye
razor	<i>mudda</i> (pl. <i>mudu</i>)	mōōththū (mōōthōō)
ring	<i>katura</i> (pl. <i>katuru</i>)	kuthōōrū (kuthōōrōō)
scissors	<i>sapattu-pāṭiya</i>	supuththōō-putiyū
shoe-lace	<i>paṭa</i>	putū
silk		

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
skirt	<i>gavuma</i>	guwōōmū
slippers	<i>seruppu</i>	serōōppōō
soap	<i>saban</i>	subun
thread	<i>nūl</i> [<i>burusuva</i>]	nool [sōōwū]
tooth-brush	<i>dāhātiya</i> , <i>dat-</i>	<i>thahatīyū</i> , <i>thuth-</i> bōōrōō
trousers	<i>kalisama</i> (pl. <i>kali-</i>	<i>kulisūmū</i> (kulisun)
umbrella	<i>kuḍē</i> (pl. <i>kuḍa</i>) [<i>san</i>]	<i>kōōday</i> (kōōdū)
veil	<i>tiraya</i> , <i>mūnu-vāśma</i>	<i>thirīyū</i> , moonōō-wasmū
walking-stick	<i>hāramitiya</i>	<i>harūmitiyū</i>
watch	<i>at-orlōsuva</i>	<i>uth-orlohsōōwū</i>
waterproof coat	<i>vāhi-kabāya</i>	<i>wahi-kubahyū</i>
wool	<i>lōma</i>	lohūu

Washing List. (*Sēdiya-hūki-piḷi*.)

Apron	<i>pera-vāśma</i> , <i>inē-vāś-</i>	<i>perū-wasmū</i> , <i>inay-waśmū</i>
bathing-dress	<i>nāna-saluva</i> [<i>ma</i>]	<i>nahnū-sulōōwū</i>
bed-clothes	<i>āṇḍē ātirili</i>	<i>anthay athirili</i>
blanket	<i>kambiliya</i>	<i>kumbiliyū</i>
bodice	<i>cōliya</i> , <i>ravikkē</i>	<i>cohliyū</i> , <i>ruwikkay</i>
cap	<i>kuḍā toppiya</i> , <i>is-</i>	<i>kōōdah-thoppiyū</i> , <i>is-</i>
	<i>vāśma</i> [<i>duma</i>]	<i>wasmū</i> [<i>mū</i>]
chemise	<i>cemīsiya</i> , <i>yaṭa-ān-</i>	<i>cemeesiyū</i> , <i>yutū-anthōō-</i>
collar	<i>kara-paṭiya</i>	<i>kurū putiyū</i>
combinations	<i>bāniyan-sahita</i> , <i>mēs-</i>	<i>baniyun subithū mays-</i>
	<i>kalisān</i>	<i>kulisun</i>
coverlet	<i>āṇḍa-ātirilla</i>	<i>anthū-athirillū</i>
cuff	<i>lōrciya</i>	<i>bohrciyū</i>
drawers	<i>yaṭa-kalisama</i>	<i>yutū-kulisūmū</i>
dress (gown)	<i>gavoma</i>	<i>guwomū</i>
handkerchief	<i>lēnsura</i> (pl. <i>lēnsu</i>)	<i>laynsōōwū</i> (pl. <i>laynsōō</i>)
jacket	<i>hāttaya</i> , <i>bārciya</i> —	<i>hattūyū</i> , <i>bahcciyū</i>
napkin	<i>inḍul-kuḍa</i> , <i>at-</i>	<i>inthōōl-kudū</i> , <i>uthpisnah</i>
	<i>pisnā turāya</i>	<i>thōōwahyū</i>
necktie	<i>dāsiya</i> , <i>kara-paṭiya</i>	<i>thahsiyū</i> , <i>kurū-putiyū</i>
night-dress	<i>rā-āṇḍuma</i>	<i>rā-anthōōmū</i>
night-shirt	<i>rā-kamīse</i>	<i>rā-kumeese</i>
pants	<i>mēs-kalisama</i>	<i>mays-kulisūmū</i>
petticoat	<i>sāya</i>	<i>sahyū</i>
pillow-case	<i>kōṭṭa-uraya</i>	<i>kottū-ōōrūyu</i>
pinafore	<i>laya-kuḍa</i> , <i>uḍu-</i>	<i>luyū-kudū</i> , <i>ōōdōō-wasmū</i>
pyjamas	<i>pajāmā</i> [<i>vāśma</i>]	<i>pujahmah</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
serviette	<i>indul-kaḍa, at-tuvāya</i>	<i>inthōol-kudū, uth-thōo-wahyū</i>
sheet	<i>ātirilla, tuppotṭiya</i>	<i>athirillū, thōoppottiyū</i>
shirt	<i>kamīse</i>	<i>kumeese</i>
socks (a pair of)	<i>koṭa-mēs-kūttama</i>	<i>kotū-mays-koottūmū</i>
stays	<i>bostorokkaya</i>	<i>bosthorokkūyū</i>
stockings	<i>mēs</i>	<i>mays</i>
table-cloth	<i>mēsa-redda</i>	<i>maysū-reththū</i>
towel	<i>tuvāya, atpīsnāva</i>	<i>thōowahyū, uthpīsnahwū</i>
trousers	<i>kalisama (pl. -sam)</i>	<i>kulisūmū (kulisum)</i>
under-vest	<i>yata bāniyama, ātul-hātte</i>	<i>yutū-baniyūmū, athōol-hatte</i>
vest	<i>bāniyama, cōliya</i>	<i>baniyūmū, cohliyū</i>

House and Furniture. (*Geya saha geyi baḍu.*)

(For Shopping see p. 109.)

Ante-room	<i>issaraha kāmaraya</i>	<i>issūruhu kahmūrūyū</i>
arm-chair	<i>at-putuwa</i>	<i>uth-pōotōowū</i>
basket	<i>kūḍaya, rāl-pettīya</i>	<i>koodūyū, wal-pettiyū</i>
bed	<i>āṇḍa, yahana</i>	<i>anthū, yuhūnū</i>
bed-room	<i>sātapena kāmaraya, budiyanakāmaraya</i>	<i>sathūpenū - kahmūrūyū, bōothiyūnū-kahmūrūyū</i>
blind (window)	<i>karulū-tiraya</i>	<i>kuwōolōo-thirūyū</i>
bookcase	<i>pot-ālmariya</i>	<i>poth-ulmuriyū</i>
box	<i>pettīya</i>	<i>pettiyū</i>
broom	<i>kossa, ilapata, idala</i>	<i>kossū, ilūputhū, ithūlū</i>
candle	<i>iṭipandama, vilak-kuva [kanda</i>	<i>itipunthūmū, wilukkōowū [kunthū</i>
candlestick	<i>pahan-ruka, pahan-palasa</i>	<i>puhun-rōoka, puhun-pulūsū</i>
carpet	<i>putuwa (pl. putu)</i>	<i>pōotōowū (pōotōo)</i>
chair	<i>budiyanakāmaraye</i>	<i>bōothiyūnū-kahmūrūye</i>
chamber utensil	<i>bājana</i>	<i>bahjūnū</i>
chest of drawers	<i>lāccu-pettāgama</i>	<i>lahccōo-pettūgumū</i>
chimney	<i>dum-nalāya, dum-kavulūva</i>	<i>thōom-nulāyū, thōom-kuwōolōowū</i>
clock	<i>oralōsuva</i>	<i>orūlohsoowū</i>
closet (w.c.)	<i>vāsi-kilīya</i>	<i>wasi-kiliyū</i>
couch	<i>kaviccīya [mariya</i>	<i>kuwiccīyū [yū</i>
cupboard	<i>rākkiya, rākki-al-</i>	<i>rahkkiyū, rahkki-ulmari-</i>
curtain	<i>tiraya, kaḍaturāva</i>	<i>thirūyū, kudūthōorahwū</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
curtain (window)	<i>janēla-tiraya</i>	jūnaylū- <u>thir</u> ūyū
cushion	<i>mettaya, kottaya</i>	mettūyū, kottūyū
dining-room	<i>kāma-kana-kāmara- ya, bōjana-sālāra</i>	kāmū-kunū-kahmūrūyū, b ohjūnū-sahlahwū
door	<i>dora</i>	thorū
door-bell	<i>dorē sinuva</i>	thoray seenōōwū
drawing-room	<i>saṅgraha-sālāra</i>	sunggruhu-sahlahwū
easy chair	<i>hāmsi-putura</i>	hah <u>ng</u> si-pōōtōōwū
electric light	<i>viduli-eliya</i>	withōōli-eliyū
fender	<i>lip-āraṣakaya</i>	lip-ahrukshūkūyū
fire	<i>ginna, gini, gindara</i>	ginnū, gini, ginthūrū
fireplace	<i>lipa</i>	lipū
floor	<i>bīma</i>	bimū
garden	<i>ratta</i>	wuth <u>th</u> ū
gas	<i>gās, agni-vāyu</i> [sa	gās, ugni-wahyōō
grate	<i>garādiya, gini-mās-</i>	gurahthiyū, ginimassū
hall (entrance)	<i>vāsal-sālāra, rahal-</i>	wahsul-sahlahwū, wuhul-
key	<i>yatura</i> [sāla	yuthōōrū [salū
kitchen	<i>kussiya, mulutān- geya</i>	kōōssiyū, mōōlōō <u>th</u> in- geyū
— dresser	<i>sūpakāra-mēsaya</i>	soopūkahrū-maysūyū
lamp	<i>pahana, pāna, lām- puva</i>	puhunū, pahnū, lahm- pōōwū
larder	<i>āhāra-gabaḍāva</i>	ahhahrū-gubūdahwū
library	<i>pot-guḷa, pustakā- laya</i> [ḍura	poth-gōōlū, pōōst <u>h</u> ūkah- lūyū [hudōōwū
lock	<i>agula, yaturu-taha-</i>	ugōōlū, yuthōōrōō- <u>th</u> u-
looking-glass	<i>kādapata, mūna- balana-kannādiya</i>	kādūput <u>h</u> ū, moonūbulū- nū-kannahdiyū
piano	<i>piyāno, tūrya-bān- ḍaya</i>	piyānoh, <u>th</u> ooryū-bahn- ḍūyū
picture	<i>sitiyama, pintārura</i>	sithiyūmū, pin <u>th</u> ahrōō-
pillow	<i>kottaya</i>	kottūyū [wū
poker	<i>gini-avussana-kūra</i>	gini-uwōōssūnū-koorū
roof	<i>vahala, piyassa</i>	wuhulū, piyussū
room	<i>kāmaraya</i>	kahmūrūyū
shelf	<i>rākkiya, udahalla</i>	rahkkiyū, oodūhullū
sideboard	<i>sayiḍ-bōrḍ mēsaya</i>	sid-bohrḍ maysūyū
staircase, stairs	<i>tarappu-pela, paḍi-</i>	<u>th</u> uruppōō-pelū, pudi-pelū
upstairs	<i>uḍu-mahala</i> [pela	ōōdōō-muhulū
downstairs	<i>yati-mahala</i>	yuti-muhulū

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
table	<i>mēsaya</i>	<i>maysūyū</i>
table-cover	<i>mēsa-redḍa</i>	<i>maysū-reththū</i>
tiles	<i>uḷu-kātaya</i> (pl. <i>uḷu-kāṭa, uḷu</i>)	<i>ōlōō-katūyū</i> (<i>ōlōō-katū, ōlōō</i>)
tongs	<i>aṇḍuva, yaṇḍuva</i>	<i>undōōwū, yuhundōōwū</i>
vase	<i>kalasa, pātraya, pōc-</i>	<i>kulūsū, paṇthrūyū, poḥc-</i>
verandah	<i>stōppuva, pila</i> [<i>ciya</i>	<i>sthohppōōwū, pilū</i> [<i>ciyū</i>
wall (of house)	<i>bittiya</i>	<i>biththiyū</i>
— (of garden, &c.)	<i>tāppaya, pavura</i>	<i>thahppūyū, puwōōrū</i>
window	<i>janēlaya, kavuḷuva</i>	<i>junaylūyū, kuwōōlōōwū</i>

Professions and Trades. (*Karmānta*.)

(For Shopping see p. 109.)

Architect	<i>goḍanāgīli-sāstraj- nāyā</i>	<i>godūnagīli-sahsthrujnyū- yah</i>
artisan	<i>silpiyā, kamkaruvā</i>	<i>silpiyah, kumkurōōwah</i>
baker	<i>pān-puḷussannā, pānkārayā</i>	<i>pahn-pōōlōōssunnah, pahn-kahrūyah</i>
banker	<i>bānku-kārayā, ḍanāgārīka</i>	<i>bankōō-kahrūyah, thun- ahgahrikū</i>
barber	<i>panikkīyā, āmbāt-</i>	<i>punikkīyah, ambattūyah</i>
blacksmith	<i>ācārīyā</i> [<i>ṭayā</i>	<i>ahcahriyah</i>
bookseller	<i>pot-velendā</i>	<i>poth-welenthāh</i>
brazier	<i>lōkuruvā, pittala- vāḍa-karuvā</i>	<i>lohkōōrōōwah, piththulū- wadū kuroōwah</i>
butcher	<i>mas-velendā, mas-</i>	<i>mus-welenthah, mus-kah-</i>
carpenter	<i>vaḍuvā</i> [<i>kārayā</i>	<i>wudōōwah</i> [<i>rūyah</i>
chemist	<i>rasāyana-kārayā</i>	<i>rusahyūnū-kahrūyah</i>
clergyman	<i>dēvagāṭiyā</i>	<i>thaywūgathiyah</i>
confectioner	<i>kāvīli-sādannā, kāvīli-velendā</i>	<i>kawīli-sahthunnah, kawīli-welenthah</i>
consul	<i>tānāpatiyā</i>	<i>thahnah-puthiyah</i>
cook	<i>kōkiyā, uyannā, arakkāmiyā</i>	<i>kohkiyah, ōōyunnah, urukkamiyah</i>
cycle-maker	<i>raṭa-cakra-sādannā</i>	<i>ruthū-cukrū-sahthunnah</i>
dentist	<i>dat-vedā</i>	<i>thuth wethah</i>
doctor	<i>vedā, vaidyācārya- yā, dostar</i>	<i>wethah, withyahcahryū- yah, thosthūr</i>
druggist	<i>behet-velendā</i>	<i>beheth-welenthah</i>
engineer	<i>injinērūvā, yantra-</i>	<i>injinayrōōwah, yunthrū-</i>
farmer	<i>goviya</i> [<i>kārayā</i>	<i>gowiyah</i> [<i>kahrūyah</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
farrier	<i>lāḍam-gahannā</i>	<i>lahdum-guhunnah</i>
— (veterinary)	<i>as-vedā, paśu-vaidyā</i>	<i>us-wethah, pusōō-withyū</i>
fencing-master	<i>haramba-ādurā</i>	<i>hurumbū-athōōrah</i>
fisherman	<i>mas-marannā, mālu-</i> <i>allannā, kevulā</i>	<i>mus-murunnah, mahlōō-</i> <i>ullunnah, kewōōlah</i>
fishmonger	<i>mālu-velendā</i>	<i>mahlōō-welenthah</i>
florist	<i>mal-karu</i>	<i>mul-kurōō</i>
fruiterer	<i>palaturu-velendā</i>	<i>pulūthōōrōō-welenthah</i>
goldsmith	<i>baḍālā, ran-kuru,</i> <i>navandannā</i>	<i>budahlah, run-kurōō,</i> <i>nuwunthunnah</i>
grocer	<i>kulū-baḍu-velendā,</i> <i>sarakku-kaḍa-kāra-</i>	<i>kōōlōōbudōō welenthah,</i> <i>surukkōō-kudū-kahrūyah</i>
hatter	<i>toppi-sādannā, [yā</i> <i>toppi-velendā [dā</i>	<i>thoppi-sathunnah, thop-</i> <i>pi-welenthah [thah</i>
ironmonger	<i>yakaḍa-baḍu-velen-</i>	<i>yukūdū-budōō-welen-</i>
jeweller	<i>ābarāṇa-sādannā,</i> <i>ābarāṇa-velendā</i>	<i>ahbūrūnū-sathunnah,</i> <i>ahbūrūnū-welenthah</i>
laundress	<i>radavī, redi-nāndā</i> (politely)	<i>ruthūwee, rethinanthah</i>
merchant	<i>velendā, vyāpārayā</i>	<i>welenthah, wyahpahrūyah</i>
miller	<i>mōla-kārayā</i>	<i>mohlū-kahrūyah [nee</i>
milliner	<i>strī-toppi-rikunannī</i>	<i>sthree-thoppi-wikōōnan-</i>
money-changer	<i>salli-mārukarānnā</i>	<i>sulli-mahrōōkūrūnnah</i>
optician (seller)	<i>kannāḍi-velendā</i>	<i>kunnahdi-welenthah</i>
painter, decorator	<i>sittarā, sarasannā,</i> <i>sitiyam-karānnā</i>	<i>siththūrah, surūsunnah,</i> <i>sithiyum-kurunnah</i>
photographer	<i>cāyārūpa-silpiyā</i>	<i>chahyah-roopū-silpiyah</i>
policeman	<i>polīs-kārayā, kostā-</i> <i>pal</i>	<i>polees-kahrūyah, kos-</i> <i>thahpūl</i>
porter (carrier)	<i>doraṭu-pālayā, bara-</i> <i>genayana-minihā</i>	<i>thorūtōō-pahlūyah, burū-</i> <i>genūyunū-minihah</i>
postmaster	<i>tāpāl-mahatmayā</i>	<i>thāpal-muhuthmūyah</i>
printer	<i>accugasannā, mu-</i> <i>drāṅkaṇa-kārayā</i>	<i>uccōōgusunnah, mōōth-</i> <i>rahngkūnū-kahrūyah</i>
saddler	<i>sāda- (or hāda-)</i> <i>sādannā [nānsē</i>	<i>sathū- (hathū-) sathun-</i> <i>nah [nahnsay</i>
schoolmaster	<i>guruvarayā, gurun-</i>	<i>gōōrōōwūrūyah, gōōrōōn-</i>
servant	<i>vāḍa-kārayā, sēva-</i> <i>sapatēruvā [kayā</i>	<i>wadū-kahrūyah, saywūk-</i> <i>supūthayrōōwah [ūyah</i>
shoemaker	<i>sapattu-mahannā</i> <i>sommarayā</i>	<i>supuththōō-muhunnah</i> <i>sommūrūyah</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
shopkeeper	sāppu-kārayā, kaḍa-kārayā [kiyannā	sahppōo-kahrūyah, kuḍa-kahrūyah [kiyannah
singer	sindu-kārayā, gē-	sinthōo-kahrūyah, gee-
smith	ācāriyā, lōkaruvā	ahcāhriyah, lohkurōowah
soldier	hēvāyā, batayā	haywahyah, butūyah
student	śiṣyayā, aḍyāyi	siṣhyūyah uthyahyi
surgeon	salla-vedā	sullū-wethah
surveyor (land)	minindōruvā, mānum-kārayā	mininthohrōowah, mānōom-kahrūyah
tailor	mahannā, sannāliyā	muhunnah, sunnahliyah
teacher	guruvarayā, ādurā	gōorōowuruyah, athōorah
tobacconist	dumkolā-velendā	thōomkolū-welenthah
tradesman	kaḍa-kārayā, velen-	kuḍa-kahrūyah, welen-
washerman	hēnayā, radavā [dā	haynūyah, ruthūwah [thah
watchmaker	oralōsu-sādannā	orūlohsōo-sahthunnah

Travelling. (Gaman yana-vīta ṇāviya-hāki-vacana.)

(For Conversations see page 99.)

Arrival	laṅgāvīma, sam-prāptiya	luṅgahweemū, sum-prahp th iyū
bag	malla, payiya	mullū, pūiyū
bill	ganan-patraya, bila	gunun-pu th rūyū, bilū
box, trunk	pettiya, barul-pettiya	pettiyū, buwōol-pettiya
bridle	kaṭakaliyāva, kaḍi-yālama	kutūkuliyahwū, kudiya-lūmū
carriage	karattaya, gāla, riya	kurū th hūyū, galū, riya
coachman	karatta-kārayā, ratācārya, riya-	kurū th hū-kahrūyah, ruthahcāhyū, riyū-
— (driver)	dakkannā [sari	thukkunnah [sari
cushion	mettaya, kuliccamā	mettūyū, kōoliccūmū
custom-house	rēgiya, tīruva-gannā sālāva	raygōowū, th eerōowū-gunnah sahlahwū [yah
— officer	rēguvē mulādāniyā	raygōoway mōolah th hāni-
depart, to	piṭat-venavā, nik-menavā [nikmaṇa	pituth-wenūwah, nik-menūwah [mūnū
departure	yāmā, piṭatvīma, yantraya	yāmū, pituthweemū, nik-yun th rūyū
engine	gaman gāstuvā [valā	gumun-gah st hōowū [lah
fare (charge)	murakārayā, rāka-	mōorūkah st rūyah, rakūwu-
guard	maga-pen st vannā	mugū-penwunnah
guide	maga-pen st vana-pota,	mugū-pe st hūnū-po th hū,
guide-book	vistara-adan st gu-	wi st hūrū-udun st gōo-
	[pota	[po th hū

English.

Sinhalese (romanized).

Pronunciation.

hotel	<i>hōtalaya, tănāyama</i>	<i>hohtūlüyü, thahnahyüm</i>
interpreter	<i>tolka-tāna, tupp-</i>	<i>thohlkü-thanü, thōoppu</i>
key	<i>yatura [hiyā</i>	<i>yuthōorü [hiyah</i>
landlady	<i>lāgum-geval-kārī,</i> <i>tănāyam-kārī</i>	<i>lagōom-gewul-kahree,</i> <i>thahnahyum-kahree</i>
landlord (hotel)	<i>hoṭāl-kārayā, tănā-</i> <i>yam-kārayā</i>	<i>hotal-kahrüyah, thahnah-</i> <i>yum-kahrüyah</i>
lavatory	<i>vāsikīliya, ata-paya-</i> <i>sōdāna-kāmaraya</i>	<i>wasi-kiliyü, uthū-puyü-</i> <i>sohthünü-kahmürüyü</i>
luggage	<i>barabaddara,</i> <i>gaman-baḍu-mūṭṭu</i>	<i>burūbuththürü, gumun-</i> <i>budōo-moottōo</i>
office	<i>kantōrura</i>	<i>kunthohrōōwü</i>
payment	<i>gevīma, paḍiya</i>	<i>geweemü, pudiyü</i>
pier, bridge	<i>goḍa-bahina pālama</i>	<i>godū-bulinü pahlümü</i>
porter	<i>bara adinnā</i>	<i>burü uthinnah</i>
railway	<i>dum-riya-pāra [ciya</i>	<i>thōom-riyü-pahrü [ciyü</i>
— -carriage	<i>dum-riya, dum-kōc-</i>	<i>thōom-riyü, thōom-kohc-</i>
— -station	<i>dum-riya-pala</i>	<i>thōom-riyü-pulü</i>
receipt	<i>kuvitansiya, risittu-</i> <i>va, uccittura</i>	<i>kōōwithunsüyü, riseettōo-</i> <i>wü, oōccittōōwü</i>
reins	<i>katakaliyā-paṭiya,</i> <i>nās-lanuva</i>	<i>kuṭūkuliyah-putiyü, nāhs-</i> <i>lunōōwü</i>
road	<i>pāra, maga</i>	<i>pahrü, mugü</i>
saddle	<i>sādalaya</i>	<i>sāthülüyü</i>
station-master	<i>dum-riya-palē pra-</i>	<i>thōom-riyü-pulay prü-</i>
steamer	<i>dum-nāra [ḍāniyā</i>	<i>thōom-nawü [thahniah</i>
strap	<i>ham-paṭiya</i>	<i>hum-putiyü</i>
ticket	<i>tuṇḍuva, sittura</i>	<i>thōōndōōwü, seettōōwü</i>
tourist	<i>gaman-yannā,</i> <i>-kārayā, magiyā</i>	<i>gumun-yunnah, gumun-</i> <i>kahrüyah, mugiyah</i>
train	<i>dum-kōcciya, dum-</i> <i>riya-pela</i>	<i>thōom-kohcciyü, thōom-</i> <i>riyü-pelü</i>
voyage	<i>yātrāva, muhudu-</i> <i>gamana</i>	<i>yahlhrahwü, mōōhōōthōō-</i> <i>gumünü</i>
waiter	<i>mehekaruvā, sēva-</i> <i>kayā, atavāsiyā</i>	<i>mehekurōōwah, saywü-</i> <i>küyah, uthūwasiyah</i>
waiting-room	<i>porottu-śālāra,</i> <i>nāratī-sitina</i>	<i>poroththōō-sahlahwü,</i> <i>nawüthee-sitinü kah-</i>
whip	<i>kāmaraya</i> <i>kasaya, sabukkuva</i>	<i>mürüyü</i> <i>kusüyü, subōōkkōōwü</i>

Commercial and Trading Terms.

(*Gaṇu-denu-kerim-sambanda vacana.*)

(For Phrases and Sentences see pp. 112, 117.)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Account	<i>gaṇana, gaṇan-patraya</i>	<i>gunūnū, gunun-putrūyū</i>
— current	<i>dina-patā gaṇana</i>	<i>thinū-puthah gunūnū</i>
—, to close	<i>gaṇan-hamāra-karanavā, gaṇan-piyanavā</i>	<i>gunun humahrū-kūrūnū-wah, gunun-piyūnūwah</i>
—, to settle	<i>gaṇan-bēranavā</i>	<i>gunun-bayrūnūwah</i>
— of sale	<i>rikunum-gaṇana</i>	<i>wikōonōom-gunūnū</i>
acknowledgment	<i>ēttugānīma, pili-gānīma</i>	<i>ayththōoganeemū, pili-ganeemū</i>
advance (of money)	<i>attikārama, kaltiyā dun mudala</i>	<i>uththikahrūmū, kulthiyah thōon mōothulū</i>
advice, letter of	<i>dānum-dīma, upades-hasuna</i> [ya	<i>thanōom-theemū, ōopūthes-husōonū</i> [yū
agency	<i>kalamanākāra-nilū</i>	<i>kulūmūnah-kahrū-nilū</i>
agent	<i>kalamanākāra-tīna</i>	<i>kulūmūnah-kahrū-thānū</i>
arrangement	<i>piliyela, pilivela</i>	<i>piliyelū, piliwelū</i>
arrears	<i>atapasu-vī tibena deya, higa-hiṭalā tibena gaṇana</i>	<i>uthūpusōowee thibenū theyū, higū-hitūlah thibenū gunūnū</i>
assets	<i>naya-hilav-rastu, vatkama</i>	<i>nuyū-hiluw-wusthōo, wuthkumū</i>
authorize, to	<i>balaya denavā, nīyōga-karanavā</i>	<i>bulūyū thenūwah, niyoh-gū kūrūnūwah</i>
average	<i>sāmānya gaṇana</i> [ya	<i>sahmahnyū gunūnū</i> [yū
balance	<i>ituru-gaṇana, śēṣa-ayavāya-lēkanaya</i>	<i>ithōorōo-gunūnū, sayshū-uyū-wayū-laykūnūyū</i>
— -sheet	<i>bāṃkura, mudal-bāṇḍāyārāya</i>	<i>bangkōowū, mōothul-bahndahgahrūyū</i>
bank	<i>darannā, geṇayannā</i>	<i>thurunnah, geṇūyunnah</i>
bearer	<i>gaṇan-patraya, unḍiyal</i>	<i>gunun-puthrūyū, ōon-diyul</i>
bill	<i>mudal-patraya</i>	<i>mōothul-puthrūyū</i>
— of exchange	<i>vārṇāra</i>	<i>wahrnahwū</i>
— of lading	<i>baḍu rēguvē tabā-gānīma</i>	<i>budōo raygōoway thubah-ganeemū</i> [budōo
bond, in	<i>rēguvē tabāgat baḍu</i>	<i>raygōoway thubahguth</i>
bonded goods	<i>gaṇan-liyā tabannā, gaṇan-kārayā</i>	<i>gunun-liyah thubunnah, gunan-kahrūyah</i>
book-keeper		

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
brokerage	<i>kaḷamanākāra-gāstura</i>	<i>kulūmunah-kahrū-gah-sthōōwu</i>
business	<i>vāḍa pala, kaḷa-manāra, kāryaya</i>	<i>wadūpulū, kulūmunah-wū, kahryūyū</i>
buyer	<i>milēṭaganṇā, gāṇum-kārayā</i>	<i>milaytū gunnah, ganōom-kahrūyah</i>
cargo	<i>nāru-pāṭavilla, nāvu-bara</i>	<i>nawōo-patūwillū, nawōo-burū</i>
carriage (freight)	<i>pāṭavili kulīya</i>	<i>patūwili-kōōliyū</i>
catalogue	<i>vattōrura</i> [narā	<i>wuttohrōōwū</i> [wah
charter a ship, to	<i>nāvak kuligaṭa gan-</i>	<i>nawuk kōōliyūtū gunnū-</i>
claim	<i>ayitirāsikama kiyā</i>	<i>uyithi^hwahsi-kumū kiyah</i>
	<i>siṭīma, illuma</i>	<i>siteemū, illōomū</i>
clerk	<i>liyanṇā, lipi-karuvā</i>	<i>liyunnah, lipi-kurōōwah</i>
commercial travel-	<i>relaṇḍām udesā</i>	<i>welūnthahn oōthesah</i>
ler	<i>gaman-karannā</i>	<i>gumun-kūrūnnah</i>
company, a limited	<i>sīmāsahita samā-</i>	<i>seemah-suhithū sumah-</i>
	<i>gama</i> [kura	<i>gūmū</i> [kōōwū
contract	<i>porondura, kontrak-</i>	<i>poronthōōwū, konthruk-</i>
cost, insurance and	<i>milaya, inṣarans,</i>	<i>milūyū, inshōōūrūns,</i>
freight	<i>saha pāṭavili gāstu</i>	<i>saha patūwili gahsthōō</i>
credit balance	<i>vāsi-gaṇana</i>	<i>wahsi-guṇūnū</i>
creditor	<i>naya-himiyā</i>	<i>nuyū-himiyah</i> [buththū
customs duties	<i>tīruva, mūdu-badda</i>	<i>theerōōwū, moothōo-</i>
damages	<i>alābaya, hāniya</i>	<i>ulahbūyū, hahnīyū</i>
—, to claim	<i>alāba illum-kara-</i>	<i>ulahbū illoōm-kūrūnū-</i>
date	<i>dīna, dātama</i> [narā	<i>thinū, thalthūmū</i> [wah
—, at 3 months	<i>meyin tun-māsēkaṭa</i>	<i>meyin thōōn-mahsaykūtū</i>
	<i>passē</i>	<i>pussay</i>
debit and credit	<i>aya-vāya</i>	<i>uyū-wayū</i>
debtor	<i>naya-kārayā</i>	<i>nuyū-kahrūyah</i>
deliver, to	<i>bāra-denavā</i> [lala	<i>bahrū-thenūwah</i> [luthū
delivered free	<i>nomilayē bāradenu-</i>	<i>nomilūyay bahrūthenōo-</i>
demurrage	<i>miḍaṇṇu-mīla</i>	<i>midanngōō-milū</i>
director	<i>kriyādikārayā</i>	<i>kriyahthi-kahrūyah</i>
discount	<i>mudclen aḍukarana</i>	<i>mōōthūlen udōōkū.ūnū</i>
	<i>poḷiya</i> [dal dīma	<i>poḷiyū</i> [theemū
—, to	<i>poḷiya aḍukara mu-</i>	<i>poḷiyū udōōkūrū mōōthul</i>
dividend	<i>lāba paṇṇuwa</i>	<i>lahbu punngōōwū</i>
dock and harbour	<i>varābadda</i>	<i>wurah buththū</i>
drawer (of bill)	<i>undiyal-kartṭ</i>	<i>ōōndiyul kurthṭ</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
duty (export)	<i>piṭa - raṭaṭa arina</i> <i>baḍu-tīruva</i>	pitū-rutūtū urinū budōo- <i>theeroōwū</i>
duty-free	<i>tīruven nidahas-rū</i>	<i>theeroōwen nithuhus-woo</i>
duty (import)	<i>paradēśika baḍu-</i> <i>tīruva</i>	purūthaysikū budōo <i>thee-</i> <i>rōowū</i>
duty, liable to	<i>tīruva gata-hāki</i>	<i>theeroōwū guthū-haki</i>
enclosed	<i>adaṃgu- (or ātul-)</i> <i>karana-lada</i>	udu <i>nggōō-kūrūnū-luthū,</i> <i>athōōl-kūrūnū-luthū</i>
enclosure	<i>aḍaṃgu-deya</i>	udu <i>nggōō-theyū</i>
endorse, to	<i>piṭa-liyanavā, piṭa-</i> <i>atsan-karanavā</i>	pitū-liyūnūwah, pitū- <i>uth-</i> <i>sun-kūrūnūwah</i>
endorsement	<i>piṭa-atsana, piṭa-</i> <i>liyamana</i>	pitū- <i>uthsūnū,</i> pitū-liyū- <i>mūnū</i>
exchange (of money)	<i>mārukerima</i>	<i>mahrōō-kereemū</i>
factory	<i>karmānta śālāva,</i> <i>vāḍa-pattalaya</i>	<i>kurmahnthū sahlahwū,</i> <i>wadū-puttūlūyū</i>
the firm	<i>velāṇḍa samāyama</i>	<i>welūnthū sumahgūmū</i>
forwarding	<i>(baḍu)yavana, ariṇṇa</i>	(budōo) yuwūnū, urinū
— agent	<i>(niyama tūnata ba-</i> <i>ḍu)yavannā, ariṇṇā</i>	(niyūmū <i>thanūtū budōo</i>) yuwunnah, urinnah
gross weight	<i>mulū-bara</i>	<i>mōōlōō-burū</i>
guarantee	<i>sahatikaya, āpaya</i>	<i>suhuthikūyū, apūyū</i>
I.O.U.	<i>naya kārē</i>	<i>nuyū-karay</i>
import and export	<i>piṭa-ratiṇ genvana</i> <i>baḍu-ḍa, piṭa-raṭa-</i> <i>ṭa yavana baḍu-da</i>	pitū-rutiṇ genwūnū budōo- <i>thū,</i> pitū-rutūtū yuwūnū budōo- <i>thū</i>
income	<i>āḍāyama, aya,</i> <i>lābhaya</i>	<i>ahthahyūmū, uyū, lah-</i> <i>būyū</i>
information	<i>dīnun-dīma, śāla-</i> <i>kirima, nīvēdanaya</i>	<i>thanōōm-theemū, salū-</i> <i>kireemū, niwaythūnūyū</i>
insurance	<i>upadravārakṣaya,</i> <i>satyāpanaya</i>	<i>ōōputhrūwahruk-shūyū,</i> <i>suthyāhpunūyū</i>
— policy	<i>upadravārakṣaka-</i> <i>patraya</i>	<i>ōōputhrūwahruk-shūkū-</i> <i>puthrūyū</i>
— premium	<i>upadravārakṣayaṭa</i> <i>gerana mudala</i>	<i>ōōputhrūwahruk-shūyūtū</i> <i>gewūnū mōōthūlū</i>
insure against, to	<i>upadravaya-gūṇa</i> <i>satyāpana-karana-</i> <i>poliya</i>	<i>ōōputhrūwūyū-ganū suth-</i> <i>yāhpūnū-kūrūnūwah</i> [rā] <i>poliyū</i>
interest	<i>nayaturaha</i>	<i>nuyū-thōōruhū</i>
liabilities	<i>paṭavanarā</i>	<i>putūwūnūwah</i>
load, to		

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
loss	<i>hāniya, pāḍuva, alābaya</i>	<i>hahn̄iyū, pahdōōwū, ulah-būyū</i>
manager	<i>kalamanākāra-tāna</i>	<i>kūlūmūnah-kahrū-thanū</i>
market	<i>kaḍē, relāṇḍām-pala, salpila</i>	<i>kuday, welūnthahm-pulū, sul-pilū</i>
— day	<i>sal-pil- (pavatvana)-dina, kaḍa-dina</i>	<i>sulpil- (puwuthwūnū-)thinū, kudū-thinū</i>
— dues	<i>kaḍa-badda</i>	<i>kudū-būththū</i>
— price	<i>kaḍa-mila, baḍu vikiṇena gaṇana</i>	<i>kudū-milū, budōō-wiki-nenū-gunūnū</i>
negotiable, saleable	<i>mārukāragata-hāki, vikiṇiya-hāki</i>	<i>mahrōōkūrūguthū-haki, wikiniyū-haki</i>
order (for goods)	<i>illīma, aṇa-kirīma</i>	<i>illeemū, unū-kireemū</i>
packing	<i>aḍukkiriṇa, āhiri-</i>	<i>udōōk-kireemū, ahireemū</i>
partnership	<i>hāvulkāra-kama [ma paṇḡukāra-kama geviyahāki</i>	<i>huwōōlkahrū-kumū, punḡgōōkahrū-kumū</i>
payable	<i>siyayaṭa</i>	<i>gewiyūhaki</i>
per cent.	<i>mila</i>	<i>siyūyūtū</i>
price	<i>mila-gaṇan patraya</i>	<i>milū</i>
— list	<i>amiśra- (tani-) mila</i>	<i>milū-gunun-puthruyū</i>
—, net	<i>muḷu-vaṣayen vikuṇana-mila</i>	<i>umisrū-milū, thuni-milū</i>
—, wholesale	<i>vastuva, dēpala, idam-kaḍam</i>	<i>mōōlōō-wuṣūyen wikōō-nūnū-milū</i>
property	<i>saṇḍahan karana-lada mila-gaṇana</i>	<i>wusthōōwū, thaypulū, idum-kudum</i>
quotation (of price)	<i>at-mudala</i>	<i>sunthūhun kūrūnū-luthū milū-gunūnū</i>
ready money	<i>kurītansiya [liyuna</i>	<i>uth-mōōthūlū</i>
receipt	<i>rijistār-karana-lada</i>	<i>kōōwithunsiyū [liyōōmū</i>
registered letter	<i>rijistār-karanalada-bara-pramāṇaya</i>	<i>rijistār-kūrūnū-luthū</i>
— tonnage	<i>badda, kuliya</i>	<i>rijistār-kūrūnū-luthū-burū-prumahnūyū</i>
rent	<i>sillara [ṇanavā</i>	<i>buththū, kōōliyū</i>
retail	<i>sillara vaṣayen vikuḡaṇudenu bēraṇa</i>	<i>sillūrū [nūnūwah</i>
—, to sell by	<i>dina</i>	<i>sillūrū-wuṣūyen wikōō-gunōō-thenōō-bayrūnū</i>
settling day	<i>paṇḡuva, koṭasa</i>	<i>thinū</i>
share	<i>(baḍu) nāvata pata-vanavā, (baḍu) nāven ariṇavā</i>	<i>punḡgōōwū, kotūsū</i>
ship, to		<i>(budōō) nawūtū putū-wūnūwah, (budōō) nawen urinūwah</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
shipping charges	<i>nāv-gāstura</i>	<i>naw-gahsthōōwū</i>
— house	<i>nāvvalin baḍu arina samāyama</i>	<i>nawwūlin buḍōō urinū sumahgūmū</i>
solvent	<i>naya geviya hāki</i>	<i>nuyū geviyū haki</i>
stock	<i>mūl^dana, paripana</i>	<i>mōōl^thunū, puripunu</i>
stock-exchange	<i>paripana-vyāpāra-</i>	<i>puripunū-wyahpahrū-</i>
trade	<i>relāṇḍāma [śālāva</i>	<i>welūnthahmū [sahlahwū</i>
under-writer	<i>upadravāraḱṣakayā</i>	<i>ōōputhrūwahrukshūkū-</i>
wharf	<i>totamuna</i>	<i>thotūmōōnū [yah</i>
wharfage	<i>totamun-gāstura</i>	<i>thotūmōōn-gahsthōōwū</i>
wholesale	<i>mūlu-raṣayen</i>	<i>mōōlōō-wusūyen</i>

Correspondence. (*Liyum huramāruva.*)

(See also list following.)

Address	<i>nama-gama</i>	<i>numū gumū</i>
—, to	<i>liyuma piṭa nama gama liyanavā [dāsi</i>	<i>liyōōmū-pitū numū- gumū-liyūnūwah [thahsi</i>
blotting-paper	<i>tīnta-povana-kaḍa-</i>	<i>thcenthū-powūnū-kudū-</i>
envelope	<i>liyum-rāsma, liyum-</i>	<i>liyōōm-wasmū, liyōōm-</i>
ink	<i>tīnta [uraya</i>	<i>theenthū [ōōrūyū</i>
letter, note	<i>liyuma, liyavilla</i>	<i>liyōōmū, liyūwillū</i>
— -box	<i>liyum-petṭiya</i>	<i>liyōōm-petṭiyū</i>
note-paper	<i>liyana-kaḍadāsi</i>	<i>liyūnū-kudūthahsi</i>
—, sheet of	<i>liyana-kaḍadāsi-ko-</i>	<i>liyūnū-kudūthahsi-kolū-</i>
pen (nib)	<i>pāna-talaya [laya</i>	<i>pānu-thulūyū [yū</i>
penholder	<i>pāna, pāna-kūra</i>	<i>pānū, pānū-koorū</i>
pencil	<i>pānsalaya</i>	<i>pānsūlūyū</i>
penknife	<i>pānamas-pihiyē</i>	<i>pānūmus-pihiyay</i>
seal	<i>mudraya</i>	<i>mōōthrūyū</i>
sealing-wax	<i>(mudra) lāhaḍa</i>	<i>(mōōthrū) lahkūdū</i>
signature	<i>atsana</i>	<i>uthsūnū</i>
write, to	<i>liyanavā</i>	<i>liyūnūwah</i>
writing	<i>livīma, liyavilla</i>	<i>liweemū, liyūwillū</i>
hand-writing	<i>at-akuru</i>	<i>uth-ukōōrōō</i>
writing-desk	<i>liyana-petṭiya, liyana-mēsaya</i>	<i>liyūnū-petṭiyū, liyūnū- maysūyū</i>

Post-office and Telegrams. (*Tāpāl saha viduli-purat gāṇa.*)

(For Conversations see p. 106; Postal Rates, p. 120.)

Book post	<i>pot-tāpāla</i>	<i>poth-thapālū</i>
letter post	<i>liyum-tāpāla</i>	<i>liyōōm-thapālū</i>
money order	<i>tāpāl-unḍiyala, tāpāl-mudal-pata</i>	<i>thapal-ōōndiyūlū, thapal mōōthul-puthū</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
newspaper wrapper	<i>puvat-pat-uraya,</i> <i>āraṃci-patra-dara-</i> <i>ṭana kaḍadāsiya</i>	<i>pōowuth-puth-ōōrūyū,</i> <i>ahrungci-puthrū-thu-</i> <i>wūtūnū kudūthahsiyū</i>
parcel post	<i>baḍu-genāyanū tāpā-</i> <i>la, pārsal-tāpāla</i>	<i>budōo-genūyunū thapālū,</i> <i>pahrsūl-thapālū</i>
postage paid	<i>tāpāl-gāstura gera-</i> <i>na ladī</i>	<i>thapal-gahsthōōwū ge-</i> <i>wūnū luthce</i>
postage stamp	<i>tāpāl-mudraya</i>	<i>thapal-mōōthrūyū</i>
postal (pillar-) box	<i>tāpāl-petṭiya, tāpāl-</i> <i>kanu-petṭiya</i>	<i>thapal-petṭiyū, thapal-</i> <i>kunōo-petiyū</i>
postman	<i>tāpāl-kāraya, liyūn</i> <i>bedannā</i>	<i>thapal-kahrūyah, liyōom-</i> <i>bethunnah</i>
postmaster	<i>tāpāl-mahatmayā</i>	<i>thapal-muhuthmūyah</i>
post-office	<i>tāpāl-kantōruva</i>	<i>thapal-kunthohrōōwū</i>
register (a letter), to	<i>rijiṣṭar karanavā</i>	<i>rijistūr kūrūnūwah</i>
reply paid	<i>uttara-gāstura gera-</i> <i>na ladī [patraya</i>	<i>ōōththūrū-gahsthōōwū</i> <i>gewūnū luthce [puthrūyū</i>
telegraph form	<i>viduli-puvat-liyana</i>	<i>withōōli-pōowuth-liyana</i>
— messenger	<i>viduli-puvat-dūtayā</i>	<i>withōōli-pōowuth-thoo-</i>
telephone	<i>dūra-śabdana-</i> <i>yantraya [ṭayi</i>	<i>thoorū-subthūnū- [thūyah</i> <i>yunthrūyū [tuyi</i>
to be called for	<i>illana turu taban-</i>	<i>illūnūthōōrōō thubun-</i>

Shooting, Fishing, &c.

(*Daḍayam, mas-mārīm ādiya sambanda vacana.*)

(For Conversations see pp. 110—112.)

Axe, hatchet	<i>porava, at-porava,</i> <i>kāṭṭa</i>	<i>porūwū, uth-porūwū,</i> <i>kaththū</i>
bait; to bait	<i>āma; āma-damanavā</i>	<i>amū; amū-thumūnūwah</i>
bite, a	<i>hāpīna, hapā-kāma</i>	<i>hapeemū, hupah-kāmū</i>
boat (canoe)	<i>oruva</i>	<i>orōōwū</i>
— (wide), punt	<i>pāruva</i>	<i>pahrōōwū</i>
boat-hook	<i>pāru-kekka</i>	<i>pahrōō-kekku</i>
boat (or punt) pole	<i>pāru-riṭa</i>	<i>pahrōō-ritū</i>
boatman	<i>oru-kārayā, pāru-</i> <i>kārayā, oru-padinnā</i>	<i>orōō-kahrūyah, pahrōō-</i> <i>kahrūyah, orōō-puthin-</i>
breech (of a gun)	<i>turakku-valla</i>	<i>thōōwukkōō-wullū [nah</i>
bullet	<i>uṇḍaya, muṇḍaya</i>	<i>ōōndūyū, mōōndūyū</i>
cartridge extractor	<i>pataron āḍayanna</i>	<i>puthūron athūgunnū ah-</i>
cartridges	<i>pataron [āyudaya</i>	<i>puthūron [yōōthūyū</i>
cord (string)	<i>lanuva</i>	<i>lunōōwū</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
fish	<i>māluvā, mālukūra-yiyā</i>	<i>mahlōōwah, mahlōōkoo-ruyiyah</i>
fish, to	<i>mālu allanavā, bilibānavā, mas-maranavā</i>	<i>mahlōō ullūnuwah, bili-bahnūwah, mus-murū-nūwah</i>
fishing	<i>mālu ālīma, mas mārīma, bili-bāma</i>	<i>mahlōō alleemū, mus-mareemū, bili-bāmū</i>
— -basket	<i>kemana, karakgeḍiya</i>	<i>kemūnū, kurukgediyū</i>
— -hook	<i>bili-kaṭuva, baliya</i>	<i>bilēe-kutōōwū, buliyū</i>
— -line	<i>bili-laṇuva, mālu-</i>	<i>bilee-lunōōwū, mahlōō-</i>
— -rod	<i>bili-pitta [yota</i>	<i>bilee-piththū [yothū</i>
— -tackle	<i>mas mārīme } upa-</i>	<i>mus-mareemay } oōpū-</i>
	<i>mālu-bāna } karaṇa</i>	<i>mahlōō-bahnū } kurūnū</i>
float	<i>ipilla, ipiyāva</i>	<i>ipillū, ipiyahwū</i>
fly	<i>makṣikākāra bili-kaṭuva</i>	<i>mukṣhikahkahrū bilee-kutōōwū</i>
game-bag	<i>daḍayam-payiya</i>	<i>thudūyum-puyiyū</i>
gun	<i>tuvakkura</i>	<i>thōōwukkōōwū</i>
gun-case	<i>tuvakku-pettīya, tu-</i>	<i>thōōwukkōō-pettiyū,</i>
	<i>vakku-urē</i>	<i>thōōwukkōō-oōray</i>
knife	<i>pīhiyē</i>	<i>pīhiyay</i>
matches	<i>gini-kūra (pl. -kūru)</i>	<i>gini-koorū (-koorōō)</i>
nail (of metal)	<i>ānaya (pl. āna)</i>	<i>anūyū (anū)</i>
net, casting-	<i>vīsi-dūla (pl. -dāl)</i>	<i>wēesi-thalū (-thal)</i>
—, draw-;	<i>adina-dūla, bara-</i>	<i>uthinū-thalū, burū-thalū</i>
(weighted)	<i>dūla</i>	
—, fishing-	<i>mālu allana dūla</i>	<i>mahlōō ullūnū thālū</i>
revolver	<i>karakāvena pistōla-</i>	<i>kurūkawenū pisthōhlūyū</i>
saw (hand-)	<i>at-kiyata [ya</i>	<i>uth-kiyūthū</i>
screw	<i>iskuruppara, sulī</i>	<i>iskoōroōppōōwū, sōoli-</i>
	<i>ānaya</i>	<i>anūyū</i>
screwdriver	<i>sulī-āna-nīyana,</i>	<i>sōoli-anū-niyūnū, iskōō-</i>
	<i>iskuruppu kara-</i>	<i>rōoppōō kurūkuwūnū</i>
	<i>kavana nīyana</i>	<i>niyūnū</i>
sheath	<i>kopuva</i>	<i>kopōōwū</i>
shoot (with a gun),	<i>veḍi-tiyanavā (past</i>	<i>wedi-thiyūnūwah (-thib-</i>
to	<i>-tibbā)</i>	<i>bah)</i>
— (with a bow), to	<i>vidinarā (past vidḍā)</i>	<i>withinūwah (withthah)</i>
shot	<i>veḍilla</i>	<i>wedillū</i>
sport	<i>keḷi, sellam, daḍa-</i>	<i>keḷi, sellum, thudūyum-</i>
	<i>yam-kriḍā</i>	<i>kreedah</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
sportsman	<i>sellam-karannā,</i> <i>daḍayakkārayā</i>	sellum-kürünnah, thudū- yuk-kahrūyah
tool	<i>ārudaya</i> (pl. <i>āruda</i>), <i>meralama</i> (pl. <i>-lam</i>)	ahwōōthūyū (ahwōōthū) mewülümū (mewülum)
tool-chest	<i>mevalam-pettiya</i>	mewülum-pettiyū

Cardinal Numbers. (*Mūla saṅkhyā.*)

One	<i>eka</i>	ekū
two	<i>deka</i>	thekū
three	<i>tuna</i>	thōōnū
four	<i>hātara, satara</i>	huthūrū, suthūrū
five	<i>paha, pasa</i>	puhu, pusū
six	<i>haya, saya</i>	huyū, suyū
seven	<i>hata, sata</i>	huthū, suthū
eight	<i>aṭa</i>	utū
nine	<i>navaya</i>	nuwūyū
ten	<i>dahaya, dasaya</i>	thuhuyū, thusūyū
eleven	<i>ekolaha, ekolosa</i>	ekoluhu, ekolosū
twelve	<i>doḷaha, doḷosa</i>	tholuhu, tholosū
thirteen	<i>daha-tuna, telesa</i>	thuhu-thōōnū, thelesa [sū
fourteen	<i>daha-hātara, tudusa</i>	thuhu-huthūrū, thōōthōō-
fifteen	<i>pahalaha, pahalaha,</i> <i>pasalosa</i>	puhulohū, puhuluhu, pusūlosū
sixteen	<i>daha-saya, solosa</i>	thuhu-suyū, solosū
seventeen	<i>daha-hata, satalosa</i>	thuhu-huthū, suthūlosū
eighteen	<i>daha-aṭa, ataḷosa</i>	thuhu-utū, utūlosū
nineteen	<i>daha-navaya</i>	thuhu-nuwūyū
twenty	<i>vissa</i>	wissū
twenty-one	<i>visi-eka</i>	wisi-ekū
twenty-two	<i>visi-deka</i>	wisi-thekū
twenty-three	<i>visi-tuna</i>	wisi-thōōnū
thirty	<i>tiha, tisa</i>	thihū, thisū
thirty-one	<i>tis-eka</i>	this-ekū
forty	<i>hataliha, satalisa</i>	huthūlihū, suthūlisū
fifty	<i>panaha, paṇasa</i>	punubu, punūsū
sixty	<i>hāṭa, sūṭa</i>	hatū, satū
seventy	<i>hāttāva, sūttāra</i>	haththāwū, saththāwū
eighty	<i>asūva</i>	usoowū
ninety	<i>anūva</i>	unoowū
100	<i>siyaya, sīya, ek-siyaya</i>	siyūyū, seeyū, ek-siyūyū
101	<i>ek-siya-eka</i>	ek-siyū-ekū

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
200	<i>de-siya</i>	<i>the-siyū</i>
300	<i>tun-siya</i>	<i>thōon-siyū</i>
400	<i>hāra-siya</i>	<i>hahrū-siyū</i>
500	<i>pan-siya</i>	<i>pun-siyū</i>
600	<i>ha-siya</i>	<i>hu-siyū</i>
700	<i>hat-siya</i>	<i>huth-siyū</i>
800	<i>aṭa-siya</i>	<i>utū-siyū</i>
900	<i>nava-siya</i>	<i>nuwū-siyū</i>
1,000	<i>dāha, dahasa, dāsa</i>	<i>thahhū, thuhusū, thahsū</i>
1,001	<i>ek-dās-eka</i>	<i>ek-thahs-ekū</i>
1,100	<i>ek-dās-ek-siya</i>	<i>ek-thahs-ek-siyū</i>
2,000	<i>de-dāha</i>	<i>the-thahū</i>
3,000	<i>tun-dāha</i>	<i>thōon-thahhū</i> [hūsū]
10,000	<i>daha-dāha, dasa-dahasa</i>	<i>thuhū-thahhū, thusū-thu-</i>
100,000	<i>lakṣaya, laka</i>	<i>lukshūyū, lukū</i>
1,000,000	<i>dasa-lakṣaya, dasa-</i>	<i>thusū-lukshūyū, thusū-</i>
10,000,000	<i>kōṭiya, kēla</i> [laka]	<i>kohtiyū, kelū</i> [lukū]
1916	<i>ek-dās-nava-siya-daha-saya</i>	<i>ek-thahs-nūwū-siyū-thuhu-suyū</i>

Ordinal Numbers. (*Krama-vācaka saṅkhyā.*)

First	<i>paḷamu-veni</i> (or <i>-vana</i>), <i>paḷamu</i>	<i>pulūmōō-veni</i> (-wūnū), <i>pulūmōō</i>
second	<i>de-veni</i> (-vana), [veni]	<i>the-veni</i> (-wūnū) [weni]
third	<i>tun-veni</i> (-vana), <i>te-</i>	<i>thōon-veni</i> (-wūnū), <i>the-</i>
fourth	<i>hātara-veni</i> (-vana)	<i>huthūrū-veni</i> (-wūnū)
fifth	<i>pas-veni</i>	<i>pus-veni</i>
sixth	<i>ha-veni</i>	<i>hu-veni</i>
seventh	<i>hat-veni</i>	<i>huth-veni</i>
eighth	<i>aṭa-veni</i>	<i>utū-veni</i>
ninth	<i>nava-veni</i>	<i>nuwū-veni</i>
tenth	<i>dasa-veni, daha-veni</i>	<i>thusū-veni, thuhu-veni</i>
eleventh	<i>ekoḷos-veni</i>	<i>ekoḷos-veni</i>
twelfth	<i>doloḷos-veni</i>	<i>tholoḷos-veni</i> [weni]
thirteenth	<i>daha-tun-veni, teḷes-veni</i>	<i>thuhu-thōon-veni, theles-</i>
fourteenth	<i>daha-hātara-, tudus-veni</i>	<i>thuhu-huthūrū-, thōō-thōos-veni</i>
fifteenth	<i>pasāḷos-, pahaḷos-veni</i>	<i>pusūḷos-, puhuloḷos-veni</i>
sixteenth	<i>dahasaya-, solos-veni</i>	<i>thuhu-suyū-, solos-veni</i>
seventeenth	<i>daha-hat-veni</i>	<i>thuhu-huth-veni</i>
eighteenth	<i>daha-aṭa-veni</i>	<i>thuhu-utū-veni</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
nineteenth	<i>daha-nava-veni</i>	<i>thuhu-nuwũ-veni</i>
twentieth	<i>risi-veni</i>	<i>wisi-veni</i>
twenty-first	<i>risi-ek-veni</i>	<i>wisi-ek-veni</i>
twenty-second	<i>risi-de-veni</i>	<i>wisi-the-veni</i>
thirtieth	<i>tis-veni</i>	<i>this-veni</i>
fortieth	<i>hatalis-veni</i>	<i>huthũlis-veni</i>
fiftieth	<i>panas-veni</i>	<i>punus-veni</i>
sixtieth	<i>hãta-veni</i>	<i>hatũ-veni</i>
seventieth	<i>hãttã-veni</i>	<i>haththã-veni</i>
eightieth	<i>asũ-veni</i>	<i>usoo-veni</i>
ninetieth	<i>anũ-veni</i>	<i>unoo-veni</i>
100th	<i>siya-veni</i>	<i>siyũ-veni</i>
101st	<i>eka-siya-ek-veni</i>	<i>ekũ-siyũ-ek-veni</i>
102nd	<i>eka siya-de-veni</i>	<i>ekũ-siyũ-the-veni</i>
200th	<i>desiya-veni</i>	<i>the-siyũ-veni</i>
300th	<i>tun-siya-veni</i>	<i>thõõn-siyũ-veni</i>
1000th	<i>dãs-veni</i>	<i>thahs-veni</i>
1001st	<i>ek-dãs-ek-veni</i>	<i>ek-thahs-ek-veni</i>

Collective Numbers, etc. (*Podu-gaṇan ādiya.*)

A couple, pair	<i>kũttama, jōḍuva, sañ-gala</i>	<i>koottũmũ, johdõõwũ, suṅgũlũ</i>
double, twice	<i>degunayak, derarak</i>	<i>thegõõnũyuk, the-wuruk</i>
dozen	<i>doḷosak, dusimak</i>	<i>tholosuk, thõõsimuk</i>
one-fifth	<i>pañen-pañgura</i>	<i>puhen-punggõõwũ</i>
two-fifths	<i>pañen-de-pañgura</i>	<i>puhen-the-punggõõwũ</i>
half	<i>bāgaya, aḍa, deken-pañgura</i>	<i>baḡyũ, uḍũ, theken-punggõõwũ</i>
once	<i>eka-varak, eka-rituk</i>	<i>ekũ-wuruk, ekũ-wituk</i>
quarter	<i>hataren pañgura, kãla,</i>	<i>buthũren punggõõwũ,</i>
score	<i>rissak [pādaya]</i>	<i>wissuk [kahlũ, pahthũyũ]</i>
single	<i>tani, ekama</i>	<i>thuni, ekũmũ</i>
one-third	<i>tunen-pañgura</i>	<i>thõõnen-punggõõwũ [wũ]</i>
three-quarters	<i>hataren tun-pañgura</i>	<i>huthũren thõõn-punggõõ-</i>
two-and-a-half	<i>dekahamãra, dekaḷut bāgayak</i>	<i>thekuhumahrũ, thekũ-kõõth baḡyũyuk</i>

Adjectives. (*Guṇa-racana.*)

Able	<i>puluvan, hãki</i>	<i>põõlõõwun, haki</i>
— (strong)	<i>balã-gatu</i>	<i>bulũ-guthõõ</i>
— (clever)	<i>dakṣa, hapan</i>	<i>thukshũ, hupun</i>
afraid	<i>baya-vũ, sãka-vũ</i>	<i>buyũwoo, sakũwoo</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
another (additional)	<i>tava, tavat</i>	<i>thuwū, thuwuth</i>
— (other)	<i>vena, venin</i>	<i>wenū, wenin</i>
bad	<i>naraka, ayahapat</i>	<i>nurūkū, uyuhuputh</i>
beautiful	<i>lakṣaṇa</i>	<i>lukshūnū</i>
big	<i>loku, mahat</i>	<i>lokōō, muhuth</i>
bitter	<i>titta</i>	<i>thiththū</i>
— (sorrowful)	<i>duk-sahita</i>	<i>thōok-suhithū</i>
blind	<i>kana, potta, andu</i>	<i>kunū, pottū, unthū</i>
broad	<i>paḷal, viśāla</i>	<i>pulul, wisahlū</i>
busy	<i>bohō vāḍa āttāvū, kāryavat [tarā</i>	<i>bohoh wadū aththahwoo, kahryūwuth [ekthurah</i>
certain	<i>sattaka, tirasāra, ek-</i>	<i>suththūkū, thirūsahrū,</i>
cheap	<i>lāba</i>	<i>lahbū</i>
clean	<i>śudda, paritra, piriṣidu [daksa</i>	<i>sōoththū, puwithrū, piri-sithōō [shū</i>
clever	<i>hapan, samarta,</i>	<i>hupun, sumurthū, thuk-</i>
cold	<i>sihil, śītala, āl</i>	<i>sihil, seethūlū, al</i>
common (ordinary)	<i>sāmānya, podu, aḡē</i>	<i>sahmahnyū, pothōō, ugay</i>
convenient	<i>yōgya, sāhena [nāti</i>	<i>yohgyū, sāhenū [nathi</i>
cool	<i>sihil</i>	<i>sihil</i>
damp	<i>tetrū</i>	<i>thethwoo</i>
dangerous	<i>antarāsahita</i>	<i>unthūrah-suhithū</i>
dark	<i>kaluvara, aṇḍura</i>	<i>kulōōwūrū, unthōōrōō</i>
deaf	<i>bihiri [lana</i>	<i>bihiri</i>
dear (expensive)	<i>alāba, viyadam al-</i>	<i>ulahbū, wiyūthum ullūnū</i>
deep	<i>gāṇḍuru</i>	<i>gambōōrōō</i>
different	<i>renas [hasu</i>	<i>wenus [husōō</i>
difficult	<i>amāru, asīru, apa-</i>	<i>umahrōō, useerōō, upū-</i>
dirty	<i>kilūṭu, apavitra</i>	<i>kilōōtōō, upūwithrū</i>
distant	<i>dura, āta</i>	<i>thōōrū, āthū</i>
dry	<i>viyalī, vēlicca</i>	<i>wiyūli, wayliccū</i>
dull (of weather)	<i>aṇḍuru</i>	<i>unthōōrōō</i>
early	<i>vēlāsānin, kalin</i>	<i>waylahsūnin, kulin</i>
easy	<i>pahasu, lēsi</i>	<i>puhusōō, laysi</i>
empty	<i>his, pālu</i>	<i>his, pahlōō</i>
even (smooth)	<i>sama, raḷu nāti</i>	<i>sumū, rulōō naḷhi</i>
false	<i>boru, hora</i>	<i>borōō, horū</i>
fast (quick)	<i>ikman, śīgra</i>	<i>ikmun, seegrū</i>
fine (small)	<i>hīn, siyum</i>	<i>heen, siyōom</i>
— (beautiful)	<i>kadima, yaśa, mā-</i>	<i>kuthimū, yusū, mah-</i>
flat	<i>pātali [hūṅgi</i>	<i>patḥūli [hanggi</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
foolish	<i>anuvana, mōḍa</i> [<i>ka</i>	unōōwūnū, mohdū
foreign	<i>pīta-rata, para-dēsi-</i>	pitū-rutū, purū- <i>thaysikū</i>
free	<i>nīdahas; nobāñḍi</i>	nithūhus, nobañ <i>thi</i>
fresh	<i>alut, amutu</i>	ulōō <i>th</i> , umōō <i>th</i> ōō
— (of water)	<i>miri-diya</i>	miri- <i>thiyū</i>
full	<i>pūrṇa, pīruṇa, muḷu</i>	poornū, pīrōōnū, mōō/ōō
funny	<i>vihiluvū, samaccalvū</i>	wihilōōwoo, sumu <i>ccul</i> woo
general, customary	<i>sāmānya, siritrū</i>	sahmahnyū, sirith <i>woo</i>
glad	<i>satutu, prasanna</i>	suthōōtōō, prāsunnū
good	<i>hoñḍa, manā, yaha-</i>	honthū, munah, yuhuputh <i>h</i>
great	<i>loku, mahat</i> [<i>pat</i>	lokōō, muhuth <i>h</i>
hard (solid)	<i>dāḍi, tada</i>	thadi, <i>thuthū</i>
heavy	<i>baravū</i>	burūwoo
high	<i>usvū, ihatvū, usaṣvū</i>	ōōswoo, ihuth <i>woo</i> , ōōsus-
honest	<i>avaṃka, satyavādi</i>	uwun <i>gkū</i> , su <i>thy</i> awah <i>thi</i>
hot	<i>ṇṇu, ratvū</i>	ōōnōō, ruth <i>woo</i>
hungry	<i>baḍa-ginivū</i>	budū-giniwoo
idle	<i>alasa, kammāli,</i> <i>nikam-tibena</i>	ulūsū, kummali, nikum- <i>thibenū</i>
important	<i>vādagat, barapatala</i>	wathūguth <i>h</i> , burūputhūlū
impossible	<i>nupuluvan-vū, bāri-</i> <i>rū, aśakya</i>	nōōpōōlōōwun-woo, bariwoo, usukyū
inconvenient	<i>apahasu, nusudusu,</i> <i>idapāḍu madi-vū</i>	upuhusōō, nōōsōōthōō-ōō, idūpahdōō muthi-woo
just (equitable)	<i>hari, sādāraṇa,</i> <i>darmya</i> [<i>bara</i>	huri, sah <i>th</i> ahrūnū, <i>thurmyu</i>
kind	<i>karuṇāvanta, dayā-</i>	kurōōnahwun <i>thū</i> , thuyah-
lame	<i>kora, nonḍi</i>	korū, nondi [<i>būrū</i>
late	<i>pramāda-vū</i>	prūmah <i>thū</i> -woo
— (recent)	<i>nobōdā</i>	noboh <i>thah</i>
left	<i>vam</i>	wum
light (in weight)	<i>sāhāllu, lagu</i>	sahallōō, lugōō
little (small)	<i>kudā, pūṃci</i>	kōōdah, pur <i>gci</i>
lonely	<i>tanivū, udakalāvū</i>	thuniwoo, ōōthūkulahwoo
long	<i>dikvū, diṇṇu</i>	thikwoo, thing-gōō
loose	<i>burul, lihunāvū</i>	bōōrōōl, lihōōnahwoo
many	<i>bohō, noyek</i>	bohoh, noyek
more	<i>tava, radā</i>	<i>thuwū</i> , wudah
much	<i>bohō, adika</i>	bohoh, ut <i>thikū</i>
narrow	<i>paṭu</i>	putōō
necessary	<i>arāśya, ōnāmavū</i>	uwusyū, ohnāmū-woo

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
next	<i>anit, īlaṅga</i>	unith, eelunggū
old (of things)	<i>paraṇa</i>	purūnū
— (of persons)	<i>nāki, mahalu [piṭa</i>	nahki, muhulōō
opposite	<i>idiripita, issaraha-</i>	ithiripitū, issuruhupitū
other	<i>vena, anit [yana</i>	wenū, unith [yūnū
painful	<i>vēdanā sahita, kaki-</i>	waythūnah suhithū, kuki-
poor	<i>duppat, diḷiṇḍu</i>	thōopputh, thiliṇthōō
pretty	<i>kadima, kamanīya,</i> <i>sundara, lakṣaṇa</i>	kuthimū, kumūneeyū, sōonthūrū, lukshūnū
pure	<i>sudḍa, nirmala</i>	sōoththū, nirmulū
quick	<i>ikman, kaḍisara</i>	ikmun, kudiśūrū
quiet	<i>niścala, saṃsun</i>	niścūlū, sungsoōn
rare	<i>durlaba, anagi</i>	thōōrlubū, unūgi
raw	<i>amu</i>	umōō
real	<i>sābā, satya</i>	sabā, suthyū
rich	<i>pohosat, ḍanavat</i>	pohosuth, thunūwuth
right (proper)	<i>hari, nisi, rju</i>	huri, nisi, rjōō
ripe (of fruit)	<i>pāsunu, pāhicca,</i> <i>idicca [hiri</i>	pasōonōō, pahiccū, [hiri ithiccū [hiri
rough	<i>raḷu, ruduru, ami-</i>	ruḷōō, rōothōōrōō, umi-
round	<i>vaṭakuru</i>	wutūkōōrōō
safe	<i>nir-upadrava, surak-</i>	nir-ōōputhrūwū, sōōruk-
same	<i>ema [ṣita</i>	emū [shithū
shallow	<i>gāmburu nati</i>	gambōōrōō nathi
short (in length)	<i>kota</i>	kotū
— (in height)	<i>miti</i>	miti
sleepy	<i>budimatvū, nidi-</i> <i>matvū</i>	bōōthimuthwoo, nithi- muthwoo
slow	<i>manda, hemin</i> <i>(yana), pramāda</i>	munthū, hemin (yūnū), prūmahthū
small	<i>kuḍā, puṇci, sulit</i>	kōōdah, pōōngci, sōōlōō
soft	<i>molok, mṛdu [vena</i>	molok, mrthōō [wenū
sorry	<i>kaṇagātū, duk, tā-</i>	kunūgahtōō, thōōk, tha-
sour	<i>āṇbul, pāṅgiri</i>	ambōōl, pangiri
special	<i>viśeṣa, niyama</i>	wisayshū, niyūmū
square	<i>hatarās, satara-kon</i>	hathūras, suthūrū-kon
straight	<i>ādanāti, rju, araṅka</i>	athūnati, rjōō, uwungkū
strange	<i>apūrva, puduma,</i> <i>nāṇḍunana</i>	upoorwū, pōōthōōmū, nahnthōōnūnū
strong	<i>balavat, vāra-āti,</i>	bulūwuth, warū-athi, sarū
stupid	<i>mōda, takatiru [sāra</i>	mohdū, thukūthirōō

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.	
sweet	<i>pāni-rasa, miyuru,</i>	pani-rusū, miyōōrōō,	
tall	<i>us</i> [<i>prasanna</i>]	ōōs [<i>prūsunnū</i>]	
thick (in size)	<i>gana</i>	gunū	
tight	<i>tada</i>	<i>thuthū</i>	
troublesome	<i>karadara-sahita,</i> <i>lellam-karana,</i> <i>vehesadlena</i>	kurū <th>h</th> ūrū-suhithū, lellum-kūrūnū, wehesū-thenū	h
true	<i>sābā, satya, araṇka</i>	sabā, suthyū, uwungkū	
unwell	<i>asanīpa</i>	usūneepū	
urgent	<i>ikmanata ṇāṅkara-</i> <i>na, bālagatu, āra-</i> <i>śyaka</i> [<i>dāyaka</i>]	ikmūūtu ohnākūrūnū, bulūguthōō, ahwusyūkū [<i>thahyūkū</i>]	
useful	<i>prayōjanavat, vāda</i>	prūyohjūnūwuth, wadū-	
useless	<i>aprayōjana, avāda,</i> <i>nīsarū</i> [<i>purudu</i>]	uprūyohjūnū, uwadū, nisūrōō [<i>pōōrōōthōō</i>]	
usual	<i>sirit-vū, vyavahāra,</i>	sirit ^h -woo, wyūwuhahrū,	
various	<i>noyek, anēka, vivīda</i>	noyek, unaykū, wiwithū	
warm	<i>unuhum</i>	ōōnōōhōōm	
weak	<i>dirvala, belahīna,</i> <i>vasak-kēḍu, otāni</i>	thōōrwūlū, belūheenū wusuk-kaydōō, othāni	
well (healthy)	<i>sanīpa-vū, suta-pat</i>	suneepūwoo, sōōwūputh	
whole	<i>mulu, samasta</i>	mōōlōō, sumusthū	
wide	<i>paḷal, viśāla, patala</i>	pulul, wisahlū, puthūlū	
worth (in value)	<i>vaṭinā, aganā, agē</i>	wutinah, ugūnah, ugay	
worthless	<i>no vaṭinā, agē</i> [<i>ūti</i> <i>nāti, nīsprayōjana</i>]	no wutinah, ugay [<i>athī</i> <i>nathī, nīsprūyohjūnū</i>]	
wrong	<i>vāradi, harināti,</i> <i>ayutu</i>	warūthi, hurinathī, uyōōthōō	
young	<i>bāla, taruṇa, yura</i>	bahlū, thurōōnū, yōōwū	

Verbs.* (*Kriyā-racana.*)

N.B.—The hyphen attached to the preterite form (in parentheses) indicates that the latter is to be read with the unchangeable portion of the verb; for example, the preterite of *pīḷi-gannarā* is *pīḷi-gattā*, not simply—*gattā*.

Where alternative Sinhalese verbs are given, the more ordinary meaning precedes the secondary or figurative one.

* For the Grammar of Verbs see pp. 86-93.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
To accept	<i>pili-gannavā</i> (pret. - <i>gattā</i>)	<i>pili-gunnūwah</i> (- <i>guththah</i>) [<i>thah</i>]
add	<i>ēttu-gannavā</i> (- <i>gattā</i>) <i>ekatu-karanavā</i> (- <i>kalā</i>)	<i>ayththōo-gunnūwah</i> (- <i>guthth</i>) <i>ekūththōo-kūrūnūwah</i> (- <i>kūlah</i>)
allow (permit)	<i>iḍa-arinaṇā</i> (- <i>ariyā</i>) <i>avasara-denavā</i> (- <i>dunnā</i>) [<i>nā</i>]	<i>iḍū-urinūwah</i> (- <i>ariyah</i>) <i>uwūsūrū-thenūwah</i> (- <i>thōon-nah</i>) [<i>nah</i>]
answer (reply) (be responsible)	<i>uttara-denavā</i> (- <i>dun-</i> <i>pilituru-denavā</i> <i>vaga-kiyanavā</i> (- <i>kivā</i>)	<i>ōoththūrū-thenūwah</i> (- <i>thōon-</i> <i>piliththōorōo-thenūwah</i> <i>wugū-kiyūnūwah</i> (- <i>keewah</i>)
appear	<i>penenavā</i> (<i>penunā</i>)	<i>penenūwah</i> (<i>penōonah</i>)
arrange (in a row) (put in order)	<i>pilirelata tabanavā</i> (<i>tābuvā</i>) <i>sakas karanavā</i> (- <i>kalā</i>)	<i>pi'iwelūtū thubūnūwah</i> (<i>thabōowah</i>) <i>sukus-kūrūnūwah</i> (- <i>kūlah</i>)
arrive	<i>pām-inēnavā</i> (- <i>inunā</i>)	<i>pam-inenūwah</i> (- <i>ōonōonah</i>)
— at (reach)	<i>sēndu-renavā</i> (- <i>vunā</i>) <i>laṅgā-renavā</i>	<i>saynthōo-wenūwah</i> (- <i>wōonah</i>) <i>luṅgah-wenūwah</i>
ask (question)	<i>ahanavā</i> (<i>āhuvā</i>)	<i>uhūnūwah</i> (<i>ahōowah</i>)
(inquire)	<i>vicā ranavā</i> (- <i>ruvā</i>)	<i>wicah-rūnūwah</i> (- <i>rōowah</i>)
ask for (beseech)	<i>illanavā</i> (<i>illuvā</i>) <i>ayadinavā</i> (<i>ayaduvā</i> , <i>ayāddā</i>)	<i>illūnūwah</i> (<i>illōowah</i>) <i>uyūthinūwah</i> (<i>uyūthōowah</i> , <i>uyaththah</i>)
assist	<i>upakāra-karanavā</i> (- <i>kalā</i>) <i>udar-venava</i> (- <i>vunā</i>)	<i>ōopūkahrū-kūrūnūwah</i> (- <i>kūlah</i>) <i>ōothuw-wenūwah</i> (- <i>wōonah</i>)
bark	<i>pihita-venavā</i> (- <i>vunā</i>)	<i>pihitū-wenūwah</i> (- <i>wōonah</i>)
bathe	<i>buranavā</i> (<i>biruvā</i>)	<i>bōorūnūwah</i> (<i>birōowah</i>)
beat (flog, &c.)	<i>nānavā</i> (<i>nārvā</i>) <i>gahanavā</i> (<i>gāhuvā</i>)	<i>nahnūwah</i> (<i>nāwah</i>) <i>guhūnūwah</i> (<i>gahōowah</i>)
(strike, of clock)	<i>taḷanavā</i> (<i>tālvuvā</i>) <i>rādinavā</i> (<i>vādunā</i>)	<i>thulūnūwah</i> (<i>thalōowah</i>) <i>wuthinūwah</i> (- <i>wathōonah</i>)
(knock, ring), tr.	<i>tattū-renavā</i> (- <i>vunā</i>) <i>taṭṭū-karanavā</i> (- <i>kalā</i>)	<i>thuttōo-wenūwah</i> (- <i>wōonah</i>) <i>thuttōo-kūrūnūwah</i> (- <i>kūlah</i>)
become	<i>renavā</i> (<i>vunā</i>)	<i>wenūwah</i> (- <i>wōonah</i>) [<i>thah</i>]
begin	<i>paṭan-gannavā</i> (- <i>gattā</i>)	<i>putun-gunnūwah</i> (- <i>guthth</i>)
believe (trust)	<i>viśvāsa-karanavā</i> <i>adahanavā</i> (<i>ādahuvā</i>)	<i>wiswaksū-kūrūnūwah</i> <i>uthūhunūwah</i> (<i>athūhōowah</i>)
bend (make crooked)	<i>namanavā</i> (<i>nāmuvā</i>) <i>āda-karanavā</i> (- <i>kalā</i>)	<i>numūnūwah</i> (<i>namōowah</i>) <i>athū-kūrūnūwah</i> (- <i>kūlah</i>)
bite (and eat)	<i>hapanavā</i> (<i>hāpuvā</i>) <i>hapā-kanavā</i> (- <i>kārvā</i>)	<i>hupūnūwah</i> (<i>hapōowah</i>) <i>hupah-kunūwah</i> (- <i>kāwah</i>)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to boil (liquids), intr.	f naṭanavā (nāṭuvā) (uturanavā (ituvā)	nutānūwah (natōowah) ōō th ōōrūnūwah (i th ōōrōō- wah) [wah]
(cabbage, &c.), tr. —, intr.	tambanavā (tāmburā) tāmbenavā (tāmbunā)	thumbūnūwah (thumbōō- thambenūwah (thumbōōnah)
break, tr. (brittle things)	f kaḍanava (kāḍuvā) biñḍinavā (biṇḍā)	kudūnūwah (kadōowah) binthinūwah (binthah)
—, intr.	f kāḍenavā (kāḍunā) biñḍenavā (biñḍunā)	kadenūwah (kadōōnah) biñthenūwah (biñthōōnah)
bring	genenavā (geṇāvā)	genenūwah (genahwah)
build (establish)	f goḍa-naganavā (-nā- gurvā) [tervā)	godū-nugūnūwah (-nagōō- wah) [tewwah)
buy	f pihiṭuvanavā (pihi- milēṭa gannavā (gattā)	pihitoo-wūnūwah (pihi- milaytū gunnūwah (guth- thah)
call (summon, in- vite)	f aṇḍa-gahanavā (-gāhuvā) [devvā	uṇḍū-gulūnūwah (-gahōō- wah) [wah)
carry	kāṇḍavanavā (kāṇ- geṇa-yanavā (-giyā)	kañthūwūnūwah (kanthew- genū-yunūwah (-giyah)
change, tr. (exchange)	f venas-karanava (-kalā) māru-karanava	wenus-kūrūnūwah (-kūlah) mahroō-kūrūnūwah
—, intr.	f venas-venavā (-vunā) māru-venavā	wenus-wenūwah (-wōōnah) mahroō-wenūwah
choose (pick out)	f tōranavā (tēruvā) tōrā-gannavā (-gattā)	thohrūnūwah (thayrōowah) thohrah-gunnūwah (-guth-
climb	naginavā (nāggā)	nuginūwah (naggah) [thah)
close (block up)	f vahanavā (vāhuvā) ahuranavā (āhuruvā)	wuhūnūwah (wahōōwah) uhōōrūnūwah (ahōōrōowah)
collect, tr. (gather)	f rās-karanava ekatu-karanavā	ras-kūrūnūwah ekū th ōō-kūrūnūwah
come	enavā (āvā)	enūwah (ahwah)
(honorific)	f elaiṇ-benavā (-bunā) yahapat-venavā (-vunā)	elūm-benūwah (-bōōnah) yuhuputh-wenūwah (-wōōnah)
consent	f vaḍinavā (-vāḍiyā) ekaṇṭga-venavā (-vunā)	wudinūwah (wadiyah) ekūnggū-wenūwah (-wōōnah)
cough	sammata-venavā	summū th ū-wenūwah
count (audit)	f kahinavā (kāssā) gaṇinavā (gānnā) gaṇan-balanavā (-bālūvā)	kuhinūwah (kassah) guninūwah (gannah) gunun-bulūnūwah (-balōō- wah)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to cut	<i>kapanavā (kāpuvā)</i>	<i>kupūnūwah (kapōōwah)</i>
decide	<i>niścaya-karanavā</i>	<i>niscūyū-kūrūnūwah</i>
(terminate)	<i>(-kalā)</i>	<i>(-kulah)</i>
die	<i>tīndu-karanavā</i>	<i>theenthōō-kūrūnuwah</i>
(perish)	<i>mārenavā (mūrūnā)</i>	<i>marenūwah (marōōnah)</i>
dismiss	<i>nasīnavā (nūsūnā)</i>	<i>nusinūwah (nasōōnah)</i>
(remove)	<i>paha-karanavā</i>	<i>puhū-kūrūnūwah</i>
divide	<i>ahak-karanavā</i>	<i>uhuk-kūrūnūwah</i>
do	<i>bedanavā (bedurā)</i>	<i>bethūnūwah (bethōōwah)</i>
—, make	<i>karanavā (kalā)</i>	<i>kūrūnūwah (kulah)</i>
doubt (suspect)	<i>sādanavā (sāduvā)</i>	<i>sahthūnūwah (sāthōōwah)</i>
(not sure)	<i>sāka-karanavā (kalā)</i>	<i>sakū-kūrūnūwah (-kulah)</i>
dream	<i>anumāna-karanavā</i>	<i>unōōmahnū-kūrūnūwah</i>
	<i>hīna-dakinavā (-dāk-</i>	<i>heenū-thukinūwah (-thak-</i>
	<i>kā) [nā]</i>	<i>kah) [nah]</i>
drink	<i>hīna-penenavā (penu-</i>	<i>heenū-penenūwah (penōō-</i>
drive (animal)	<i>bonavā (bīrā)</i>	<i>bonūwah (beewah)</i>
drive away	<i>dakkanavā (dākkuvā)</i>	<i>thukkūnūwah (thakkōōwah)</i>
(expel)	<i>elavanavā (elevvā)</i>	<i>elūwūnūwah (elewwah)</i>
dry, tr.	<i>nera-panavā (-puvā)</i>	<i>nerū-pūnūwah (-pōōwah)</i>
--, intr.	<i>vēlanavā (vēlūvā)</i>	<i>waylūnūwah (waylōōwah)</i>
dry up	<i>vēlenavā (vēlūnā)</i>	<i>waylenūwah (waylōōnah)</i>
eat	<i>hiñdenavā (hiñdunā)</i>	<i>hiñthenūwah (hinthōōnah)</i>
(honorifically)	<i>kanavā (kāvā)</i>	<i>kunūwah (kāwah)</i>
	<i>valaṇṇ-danavā (-durā)</i>	<i>wulūn-thūnūwah (-thōōwah)</i>
explain	<i>sappāyam-venavā</i>	<i>suppahyung-wenūwah</i>
(describe)	<i>„ -karanavā</i>	<i>suppahyung-kūrūnūwah</i>
faint	<i>tōrā-denavā (-dunnā)</i>	<i>thohrah-thenūwah (-thōōn-</i>
fall	<i>vīstara-karanavā</i>	<i>wisthūrū-kūrūnūwah [nah]</i>
(to lower)	<i>klānta-venavā (-vunā)</i>	<i>klahnthū-wenūwah (-wōō-</i>
(to descend)	<i>malānika-venavā</i>	<i>mulahnīkū-wenūwah [nah]</i>
fill, tr.	<i>vātenavā (vātūnā)</i>	<i>watenūwah (watōōnah)</i>
—, intr.	<i>pahat-karanavā</i>	<i>puhūth-kūrūnūwah</i>
find, tr.	<i>bahīnavā (bāssā)</i>	<i>buhinūwah (bassah)</i>
finish	<i>puravanavā (pīrevvā)</i>	<i>pōōrūwūnūwah (pīrewwah)</i>
fly	<i>pirenavā (pīrūnā)</i>	<i>pirenūwah (pīrōōnah)</i>
	<i>soyā gannavā (gattā)</i>	<i>soyah gunnūwah (guththah)</i>
	<i>tīndu-, ivara-, nīma-</i>	<i>theenthōō-, iwūrū-, nīmū-</i>
	<i>karanavā</i>	<i>kūrūnūwah</i>
	<i>piyāsara-karanavā</i>	<i>piyahsūrū-kūrūnūwah</i>
	<i>piyāmbanavā (pi-</i>	<i>piyahmbūnūwah (piyāmbah)</i>
	<i>yāmbā)</i>	

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to follow	<i>passē-yanavā (-giyā)</i> <i>anuvā yanavā</i>	<i>pussay-yunūwah (-giyah)</i> <i>unōō sū-yunūwah</i>
forget	<i>matakā nāri renavā</i>	<i>muthūkū nathī wenūwah</i>
forgive, tr.	<i>kamā-karanavā</i>	<i>kumah-kūrūnūwah</i>
gain, win	<i>dinanavā (dinuvā)</i> <i>dinā-gannavā (-gattā)</i>	<i>thinunuwah (thinōōwah)</i> <i>thinah gunnūwah (guththah)</i>
gather	<i>ekkāsu-, rās-karanavā</i>	<i>ekkahsōō-, ras-kūrūnūwah</i>
get, obtain	<i>labā-gannavā</i>	<i>lubah-gunnūwah</i>
get up (ascend)	<i>nāgittinavā (nāgutunā)</i> <i>naginavā (nāggā)</i>	<i>nagitinūwah (nagōōtōōnah)</i> <i>nuginūwah (naggah)</i>
give	<i>denavā (dunnā)</i>	<i>thenūwah (thōōnnah)</i>
go	<i>yanavā (giyā)</i>	<i>yunūwah (giyah)</i>
guide	<i>maga penvanavā</i> <i>(pennuvā)</i>	<i>muḡū-penwūnūwah (-pen- nōōwah)</i>
hang, tr.	<i>ellanavā (elluvā)</i>	<i>ellūnūwah (ellōōwah)</i>
—, intr.	<i>ellenavā (ellunā)</i>	<i>ellenūwah (ellōōnah)</i>
have	<i>tibenavā (tibunā)</i>	<i>thibenūwah (thibōōnah)</i>
hear	<i>āhenavā (āhunā)</i>	<i>ahenūwah (ahōōnah)</i>
help	<i>upakāra-karanavā</i>	<i>ōōpūkah-rū-kūrūnūwah</i>
hire	<i>kuliyāta gannavā</i> <i>(gattā)</i>	<i>kooliyūtū gunnūwah (guth- thah)</i>
hit, tr.	<i>gahanavā (gāhurā)</i>	<i>guhunūwah (gahōōwah)</i>
hold	<i>allanavā (ālluvā)</i> <i>allā gannavā (gattā)</i>	<i>ullūnūwah (allōōwah)</i> <i>ullah gunnūwah (guththah)</i>
interpret	<i>tōlka-kiyanavā (-kivā)</i>	<i>thohlkū ki-yūnūwah (-keewah)</i>
invite	<i>ārādanā-karanavā</i> <i>āmantraṇaya-karana-</i> <i>sandī-karanavā [vā]</i>	<i>ahrahthūnah-kūrūnūwah</i> <i>ahmunth-rūnūyū-kūrūnūwah</i> <i>sunthi-kūrūnūwah</i>
join, tr.	<i>pūttu-karanavā</i>	<i>poottōō-kūrūnūwah</i>
—, intr.	<i>pūttu-venavā</i>	<i>poottōō-wenūwah</i>
keep	<i>tabā gannavā</i>	<i>thubah gunnūwah</i>
kill	<i>maranavā (māruvā)</i> <i>prāṇa-hāni-karanavā</i>	<i>murūnūwah (marōōwah)</i> <i>prahnū-hahui-kūrūnūwah</i>
knock at	<i>tattū-karanavā</i>	<i>thuttōō-kūrūnūwah</i>
know	<i>dānnavā (dānagattā)</i>	<i>thunnūwah (thanūguththah)</i>
— (a person)	<i>āñḍunnavā (āñḍunu-</i>	<i>unthōōnūnūwah (ānthōōnōō-</i>
laugh	<i>hinaha-renavā [vā]</i>	<i>hinuhu-wenūwah [wah]</i>
learn	<i>uḡeṇa-gannavā</i>	<i>igenū-gunnūwah</i>
lend (money)	<i>naḡaṭa denavā (dunnā)</i>	<i>nuyūtū thenūwah (thōōnnah)</i>
— (things)	<i>kālakāṭa denavā</i>	<i>kulūkūtū thenūwah</i>
lie down	<i>hānsi-, digā-venavā</i>	<i>hahnsi-, thigah-wenūwah</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to lift, raise (a thing)	<i>ussanarā</i> (<i>issurā</i>)	<i>ōossūnūwah</i> (<i>issōōwah</i>)
(eyes, &c.)	<i>osaranarā</i> (<i>isuvurā</i>)	<i>osūwūnūwah</i> (<i>isōōwōōwah</i>)
light (lamp,	<i>pattu-karanarā</i>	<i>puththōō-kūrūnūwah</i>
live [fire])	<i>jīrat-venarā</i>	<i>jeewuth-wenūwah</i>
—, reside	<i>vāsaya-karanarā</i>	<i>wahsūyū-kūrūnūwah</i>
lock	<i>agul-lanarā</i> (<i>-lārvā</i>)	<i>ugōol-lunūwah</i> (<i>-lāwah</i>)
look at	<i>balanarā</i> (<i>bālurvā</i>)	<i>bulūnūwah</i> (<i>balōōwah</i>)
look for	<i>soyanarā</i> (<i>servā</i>)	<i>soyūnūwah</i> (<i>sewwah</i>)
(expect)	<i>balā sitīnarā</i> (<i>sitīyā</i>)	<i>bulah sitinūwah</i> (<i>sitiyah</i>)
lose	<i>nāti-venarā</i> (<i>-vunā</i>)	<i>nathī-wenūwah</i> (<i>-wōōnah</i>)
love	<i>ādarē venarā</i>	<i>ahthūray-wenūwah</i>
make	<i>sādanarā</i> (<i>sādurā</i>)	<i>sahthūnūwah</i> (<i>sahthōōwah</i>)
manage	<i>hadanarā</i> (<i>hādurā</i>)	<i>huthūnūwah</i> (<i>hathōōwah</i>)
mend (repair)	<i>kaḷamanā-karanarā</i>	<i>kuḷūmunah-kūrūnūwah</i>
(put right)	<i>alut-rāḍiyā-karanarā</i>	<i>ulōōth-wadiyah-kūrūnūwah</i>
mistake	<i>harigassanarā</i> (<i>hari-gāssuvā</i>)	<i>huri-gussūnūwah</i> (<i>-gassōōwah</i>)
	<i>raradinarā</i> (<i>vāradunā</i>)	<i>wurūthinūwah</i> (<i>warūthōōnah</i>)
mix, tr.	<i>miśra-, kalavam-karanarā</i>	<i>misrū-, kuḷūwum-kūrūnūwah</i>
move, tr.	<i>ahak-karanarā</i>	<i>uhuk-kūrūnūwah</i>
—, shake	<i>solavanarā</i> (<i>selevvā</i>)	<i>solūwūnūwah</i> (<i>selewwah</i>)
object	<i>virūḍa-venarā</i>	<i>wirōōththū-wenūwah</i>
(to be against)		
offer	<i>pudanarā</i> (<i>pidurā</i>)	<i>pōōthūnūwah</i> (<i>pithōōwah</i>)
open, tr.	<i>oppu-karanarā</i>	<i>oppōō-kūrūnūwah</i>
—, intr.	<i>arinarā</i> (<i>āriyā</i>)	<i>urinūwah</i> (<i>ariyah</i>)
order	<i>ārenarā</i> (<i>ārunā</i>)	<i>arenūwah</i> (<i>arōōnah</i>)
pack (tie up in a bundle)	<i>aṇa-karanarā</i>	<i>unū-kūrūnūwah</i>
— (in a box)	<i>miṭṭibaṇḍīnarā</i> (<i>bāṇḍā</i>)	<i>miti bunthinūwah</i> (<i>banthah</i>)
pay	<i>aḍuk-karanarā</i>	<i>udōok-kūrūnūwah</i>
perspire	<i>geranarā</i> (<i>gervā</i>)	<i>gewūnūwah</i> (<i>gewwah</i>)
	<i>ḍāḍiya-damanarā</i> (<i>-dūmma</i>)	<i>dahthiyū-thumūnūwah</i> (<i>-thammah</i>)
pick up	<i>avulanarā</i> (<i>āvulurā</i>)	<i>uwōōlūnūwah</i> (<i>awōōlōōwah</i>)
	<i>āhiṇḍīnarā</i> (<i>āhindā</i>)	<i>ahinthinūwah</i> (<i>ahinthah</i>)
play	<i>sellam karanarā</i>	<i>sellum-kūrūnūwah</i>
pour	<i>rakkaranarā</i> (<i>rakkuruvā, rakkulā</i>)	<i>wukkūrūnūwah</i> (<i>wakkōōrōōwah, wukkūlah</i>)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to prepare	<i>piliyela-, sūlānam-</i> <i>karanavā</i> [<i>kurā</i>]	<i>piliyelū-, soothaknum-</i> <i>kūrūnūwah</i> [<i>wah</i>]
prevent	<i>valakranavā</i> (<i>vālak-</i>	<i>wuluk-wūnūwah</i> (<i>walakkōo-</i>
promise	{ <i>porondu-venavā</i> <i>baha-denavā</i> (- <i>dunnā</i>)	<i>poronthōo-wenūwah</i> <i>bulu-thenūwah</i> (- <i>thōōnnah</i>)
pull	<i>adinavā</i> (<i>ādīlā</i>)	<i>uthinūwah</i> (<i>aththah</i>)
push	<i>tallu-karanavā</i>	<i>thullōo-kūrūnūwah</i>
put, place	{ <i>tabanavā</i> (<i>tāburā</i>) <i>tiyanavā</i> (<i>tiruvā</i>) <i>damanavā</i> (<i>dūmuvā</i>)	<i>thubūnūwah</i> (<i>thabōōwah</i>) <i>thiyūnūwah</i> (<i>thiwōōwah</i>) <i>thumūnūwah</i> (<i>thamōōwah</i>)
put off (time)	<i>kal-damanava</i> (<i>damu-</i>	<i>kūl-thūmūnūwah</i> (- <i>thamōō-</i>
rain	<i>vahinavā</i> (<i>rāssā</i>) [<i>rā</i>]	<i>wuhinūwah</i> (<i>wassah</i>) [<i>wah</i>]
read	<i>kiyavanavā</i> (<i>kiyervā</i>)	<i>kiyūwūnūwah</i> (<i>kiyewwah</i>)
receive	<i>labanavā</i> (<i>lāburā</i>)	<i>lubūnūwah</i> (<i>labōōwah</i>)
—, accept	<i>pili-, bāra-gannavā</i>	<i>pili-, bahrū-gunnūwah</i>
remain, stay	<i>nāvatī siṭinava</i> <i>porottu-, natara-</i> <i>venavā</i>	<i>nawūthee sitinūwah</i> <i>poroththōo-, nuthūrū-</i> <i>wenūwah</i>
remember	{ <i>sihipat-kara-gannavā</i> <i>matak-, sihi-venavā</i>	<i>sihiputh-kūrū-gunnūwah</i> <i>mutuk-, sihi-wenūwah</i>
rest (become quiet)	<i>niscala-venavā</i>	<i>niscūlū-wenūwah</i>
— (from fatigue)	<i>giman-arinavā</i> (- <i>āriyā</i>)	<i>gimun-urinūwah</i> (- <i>ariyah</i>)
return (turn back and go)	<i>hārī-yanavā</i> (- <i>giyā</i>)	<i>haree-yunūwah</i> (- <i>giyah</i>)
— (to come back)	<i>hārī enavā</i> (<i>āvā</i>)	<i>haree enūwah</i> (<i>ahwah</i>)
ring (bell, &c.)	(<i>sīnuva, &c.</i>) <i>tattū</i> <i>karanavā</i>	<i>thuttōo-kūrūnūwah</i>
run	<i>duvanavā</i> (<i>divuvā</i>)	<i>thōōwūnūwah</i> (<i>thiwōōwah</i>)
save	<i>galavanavā</i> (<i>gāleuvā</i>)	<i>gulūwūnūwah</i> (<i>galewwah</i>)
	<i>mudanavā</i> (<i>miduvā</i>)	<i>mōōthūnūwah</i> (<i>mithōōwah</i>)
say	<i>kiyanavā</i> (<i>kivā</i>)	<i>kiyūnūwah</i> (<i>keewah</i>)
see	{ <i>dakinavā</i> (<i>dākkā</i>) <i>penenavā</i> (<i>penūnā</i>) <i>evanavā*</i> (<i>evuvā</i>)	<i>thukinūwah thakkah</i> <i>penenūwah</i> (<i>penōōnah</i>) <i>ewūnūwah</i> (<i>ewōōwah</i>)
send	{ <i>yavanavā†</i> (<i>yāvuvā</i>) <i>arinavā†</i> (<i>āriyā</i>) <i>mahanavā</i> (<i>māhuvā</i>)	<i>yuwūnūwah</i> (<i>yawōōwah</i>) <i>urinūwah</i> (<i>ariyah</i>) <i>muhunūwah</i> (<i>mahōōwah</i>)
sew		<i>rawōōlū-kupūnūwah, -bah-</i>
shave	{ <i>rāvula-kapanavā,</i> <i>-bānavā</i> (<i>rāvula-</i>	<i>nūwah</i> (<i>rawōōlū-kapōō-</i>
(beard)	<i>kāpuvā, -bāvā</i>)	<i>wah, -bāwah</i>)

* To the 1st or 2nd person.

† To the 3rd person.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to shave	<i>isa-būgānavā (-būgāvā)</i>	isū-boogahnūwah (-boogā-
(head)	<i>isa-muḍu-karanavā</i>	isū-mōōdōō-kūrūnūwah [wah]
shine	<i>babalanavā (bābaluvā)</i>	bubūlūnūwah (babūlōōwah)
—, glitter	<i>dili-henavā (-hunā)</i>	thili-henūwah (-hōōnah)
show	<i>pennavavā (pennuvā)</i>	penwūnūwah (pennōōwah)
	<i>daknavavā (dākkuvā)</i>	thukwūnūwah (thakkōōwah)
shut, cover	<i>vahanavā (rāhuvā)</i>	wuhūnūwah (wahōōwah)
—, close	<i>piyanavā (piuvā)</i>	piyūnūwah (piwōōwah)
sing (of per-	<i>sindu-kiyanavā (-kivā)</i>	siuthōō-kiyūnūwah (-keewah)
sons)	<i>gītikā karanava</i>	geethikah kūrūnūwah
(of birds)	<i>nāda-karanava</i>	nahthū-kūrūnūwah
sit	<i>iñda-gannavā</i>	inthū-guhnūwah
	<i>vādi-venavu</i>	wahdi-wenōōwah
sleep	<i>nidā-gannavā (-gattā)</i>	nithah-gunnūwah (-guththah)
	<i>budiyanavā</i>	bōōthiyūnūwah [wah]
smoke (cig-	<i>suruttu-bonavā (-bivā)</i>	sōōrōōttōō-bonūwah (-bee-
sneeze [ars])	<i>kiñ-bihinavā (-bissā)</i>	kiñ-bilinūwah (-bissah)
sow	<i>rapuranavā (rāpu-</i>	wupōōrūnūwah (wapōōrōō-
	<i>ruvā)</i>	wah)
spend	<i>viyadam-karanavā</i>	wiyūthum kūrūnūwah
stand	<i>nāgiṭa-hiṭinarā (-hiṭi-</i>	naḡitū-hitinūwah (-hitiyah)
start, set out	<i>piṭat-renavā [yā]</i>	pituth-wenūwah
steal	<i>horakam-karanava</i>	horūkum-kūrūnūwah
stop, tr.	<i>navatranavā (nāvāt-</i>	nuwuth-wūnūwah (nawuth-
	<i>turā) [vā]</i>	thōōwah) [wah]
—, intr.	<i>navatinarā, toravena-</i>	nuwūthīnūwah, thōrūwenū-
—, close	<i>ahuranavā (āhuravā)</i>	uhōōrūnūwah (ahōōrōōwah)
swim	<i>pīnanavā (pīnurvā)</i>	peenūnūwah (penōōwah)
take	<i>gannavā (gattā)</i>	gunnūwah (guththah)
talk, speak	<i>katā-karanavā</i>	kuthah-kūrūnūwah
	<i>doḍanavā (deḍurā)</i>	thodūnūwah (thedoōwah)
tear	<i>iranavā (iruvā)</i>	irūnūwah (irōōwah)
tell, relate	<i>kiyanavā (kivā)</i>	kiyūnūwah (keewah)
thank	<i>stuti-karanavā</i>	sthōōthi-kūrūnūwah
think	<i>hitanavā (hituvā)</i>	hihūnūwah (hihōōwah)
	<i>kalpanā-karanavā</i>	kulpūnah-kūrūnūwah
throw	<i>visi-karanavā</i>	wisi-kūrūnūwah
tie	<i>bañḍīnavā (bāṇḍā)</i>	bunthīnūwah (banthah)
touch	<i>atagānavā (atagārvā)</i>	uthūgahnūwah (uthūgāwah)
travel	<i>gaman-karanavā</i>	gumun-kūrūnūwah
	<i>gaman-yanavā (-giyā)</i>	gumun-yunūwah (-giyah)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to try	vāyam-, utsāha-karanavā	wāyum-, ōōthsakhū-kürünū-wah
turn, tr.	haravanavā (härevvā) karakaranavā (kara-kävvā)	hurūwūnūwah (harewwah) kurūkuwūnūwah (kurū-kawwah)
turn, intr.	hārenavā (hürunā) peralenavā (peralunā) karakū-venavā (-vinā)	harenūwah (harōonah) perūlenūwah (perūlōonah) kurūka-wenūwah (-wōonah)
understand	tērum gannavā tērenavā (tērunā) tērum yanavā	thayrōom-gunnūwah thayrenūwah (thayrōonah) thayrōom-yunūwah
use	pāvicci-karanavā	pahwicci-kürünūwah
wait	nāvatīsiṭṭinavā (siṭṭiyā) porottu-venavā	nawūthee sitinūwah (sitiyah) poroththōo-wenūwah
walk	āvidinavā (āviddā) sakmaṃ-karanavā	awithinūwah (awiththah) sukmung-kürünūwah
want	ōnā-karanavā, -venavā	ohnā-kürünūwah, -wenūwah
watch	balāgannavā	bulah-gunnūwah
—, guard	rāka-siṭṭinavā	rakū-sitinūwah
wear, put on, tr.	añḍinavā (āṇḍā) [dā] palañḍinavā (pālīn-gevenavā (gevinā) gevi yanavā	uñthinūwah (anthah) pulūñthinūwah (palanthah) gewenūwah (gewōonah) gewee yunūwah
weigh, tr.	kiranavā (kiruvā)	kirūnūwah (kirōowah)
—, intr.	kirenavā (kirunā)	kirenūwah (kirōonah)
wish	kāmativa siṭṭinavā āsā-venavā [(siṭṭiyā)	kamūthiwū sitinūwah (siti-yah) ahsah-wenūwah [yah]
work	vāḍa-karanavā	wadū-kürünūwah
wrap	otanava (etuvā)	othūnūwah (ethōowah)
— (round)	velanavā (veluvā)	welūnūwah (welōowah)
— (cover with a shawl, blanket)	peravanavā (perervā)	perūwūnūwah (perewwah)

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, etc.

(Nipāta-pada.)

About, nearly	pamaṇa, vāḡē	pumūnū, wahgay
above	uḍa, uḍin, ihaḷa, ihaḷin, ihata, raḍḍā, raḍḍiyen	ōōḍū, ōōdin, ihūlū, ihūlin, ihūthū, wudah, waḍiyen
according to	hāṭiyata, pariddē, prakārayata [haṭa	hatiyūtū, puriththen, prūkahryūtū [hutū
across	haraha, harahin, hara-	huruhu, huruhin, huru-
after	passē, passen, anuva	pussay, pussen, unōowū

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
after, afterwards	<i>pasu, pasuva, ikbiti, ikbitten</i>	<i>pusōō, pusōōwū, ikbithi, ikbiththen</i>
again	<i>nāvata, nāvatat, yalit</i>	<i>nawūthū, nawūthuth, yulith</i>
against	<i>viruddava, ediriva</i>	<i>wirōōththūwū, ethiriwū</i>
—, opposite to	<i>idiripīṭa</i>	<i>ithiripitū [wū</i>
alone	<i>taniyama, hudakalāra</i>	<i>thuniyūmū, hōōthūkūlah-</i>
almost (all)	<i>sahamulinma vāgē</i>	<i>suhūmōōlinmū wahgay</i>
also	<i>-t, tavada, ārat</i>	<i>-th, thuwūthū, aruth</i>
although	<i>esē numut, eheth</i>	<i>esay nōōmōōth, eheth</i>
altogether, quite	<i>mulumaninma, saha-mulinma</i>	<i>mōōlōōmūninmū, suhu mōōlinmū</i>
always	<i>nitarama, tissēma, niraturuma</i>	<i>nithūrūmū, thissaymū, nirūthōōrōōmū</i>
among(st)	<i>atarē</i>	<i>uthūray</i>
—, from	<i>ataren</i>	<i>uthūren</i>
and	<i>-t, saha, -da</i>	<i>-th, suhu, -thū</i>
anyhow	<i>koyihāṭi numut, kohoma numut</i>	<i>koyihati-nōōmōōth, kohomū nōōmōōth</i>
anywhere	<i>kisi tīnaka, kohēvat. kotana-numut</i>	<i>kisi-thanūkū, hohaywuth, kothūnū-nōōmōōth</i>
around	<i>vaṭakara, vaṭēṭa, hātpasīn</i>	<i>wutūkūrū, wutaytū, halth-pusin</i>
as	<i>lesa, hāṭiyāṭa</i>	<i>lesū, hatiyūtū</i>
—, because	<i>bāvin, seyīn, nisā</i>	<i>bawin, seyīn, nisah</i>
—, whilst	<i>kalhi, atara</i>	<i>kulhi, uthūrū</i>
before	<i>idiriyeḥi, idiripīṭa, hamuyē</i>	<i>ithiriyeḥi, ithiripitū, humōōyay</i>
—, adv.	<i>issara, issarin, paḷamuren</i>	<i>issūrū, issūrin, pulūmōōwen</i>
behind	<i>passē, pitipassē, anuva, pasuva</i>	<i>pussay, pitipussay, unōōwū, pusōōwū</i>
below, under	<i>pahala, pahata, yaṭa, yaṭin</i>	<i>puhulū, puhuthū, yutū, yutin</i>
beside, near, prep.	<i>laṅga, samīpe, yāra</i>	<i>lunggū, sumeepe, yahwū</i>
—, in addition	<i>āra</i>	<i>arū</i>
beside(s), adv.	<i>ārat, tavada</i>	<i>aruth, thuwūthū</i>
between	<i>atarē, māda</i>	<i>uthūray, mathū</i>
but, conj.	<i>numut, eheth</i>	<i>nōōmōōth, eheth</i>
—, prep.	<i>āra, misa, pamaṇak</i>	<i>arū, misū, pumūnuk</i>
by, near, prep.	<i>laṅga, veta, ata</i>	<i>luṅgū, wethū, ūthū</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
by (agent)	-in, -en, -visin, karana koṭaḡena	-in, -en, -wisin, kurūnū. koṭūḡenū
certainly	sattakaṭama, sahatika- lesa	suṭhṭhūkūtūmū, suḡuṭhi- kūlesū
daily	davaspatā, dinapatā	tḡuwuspuṭhah, ṭhinūpu- ṭhah
during	-ddī, ataraturēdī	-thṭhee, uṭhūrūṭhṭhōoray- thēe
early	vēlāsarin, kalin, vēlāpa- hen	waylahsūnin, kulin, way- lahpuhen
either...or	va...vat, hō...hō	wuṭh...wuṭh, hoh...hoh
especially	pradānakota, viśeṣa- laka	pruṭhahṇūkōtū, wisay- suṭlesū
even	pavā	puwah
everywhere	sāma-tānama	sāmū-ṭhanūmū
except	āra, hāra, vinā	arū, harū, winah
far	dura, durin, duraṭa, ātin	thōōrū, thōōrin, thōōrūtū, āṭhin
for, prep.	nisā, udesā, saṇḍahā, venuvata, piṇisa	nisah, uthesah, suṇṭhūhah, wenōōwūtū, pinisū
—, conj.	maknisāda kivōt	muknisahṭhū keewoṭh
here	mehi, metana	mehi, meṭhūnū
here and there	ehi mehi, oba moba, atarin patara	ehi mehi, obū mobū, uṭhūrin puṭhūrū
how	kohomada, kesēda	kohomūthū, kesayṭhū
how much	kopamaṇada, kocarada	kopūmūnūthū, koccūrūthū
how many	kī denekda, kīyakda	keethenekthū, keeyukthū
how often	kī-ṭiṭakda, kīsārayak- da	keewitukthū, keesarūyuk- thū
however	koyihāṭi numut, koho- ma numut	koyihati nōōmōōth, koho- mū nōōmōōth
immediately	kenehima, saṇehima, evalēma	kenehimū, senehimū, ewūlaymū
in	tuḷa, tuḷē, antarayehi	thōōlū, thōōlay, unṭhūrū- yehi
indeed, adv.	āttatama, sābāvaṭama	aṭhṭhūtūmū, sabāwūtūmū
—, inter.	habāda!	habāthū
inside	ātulehi, tuḷa	aṭhōōlehi, thōōlū
into	tuḷaṭa, tuḷa	thōōlūtū, thōōlū
just, exactly	hariyaṭa	huriyūtū
nearly	kittulesa	kittōōlesū

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
never	<i>kavadāvat nāhā</i>	<i>kuwūthahwuth naha</i>
next	<i>īlañyāta</i>	<i>eelungūtū</i>
notwithstanding	<i>ehet, ē koyihāti numut</i>	<i>eheth, ay koyihati nōō-mōōth</i>
now, <i>adv.</i>	<i>dān</i>	<i>than</i>
—, just	<i>mē dān</i>	<i>may than</i>
now and then	<i>īñdahitalā</i>	<i>inthūhitūlah</i>
often	<i>noyekvīta, varinvara</i>	<i>noyekwitū, wurinwurū</i>
on, upon	<i>pīta, uḍa</i>	<i>pitū, ḍōdū</i>
only, <i>ad.</i> (See also alone)	<i>pamaṇak, vitarak</i>	<i>pumūnuk, withūruk</i>
opposite	<i>issarahapīta, idiripīta</i>	<i>issūruhupitū, ithiripitū</i>
or	<i>nohot, nātnam, ekkō</i>	<i>nohoth, nathnum, ekkoh</i>
over	<i>uḍa, uḍin, ihala, anit</i>	<i>ḍōdū, ḍōḍin, ihūlū, unith</i>
	<i>pāttē</i>	<i>paththay</i>
perhaps, proba-	<i>samaharavīta, bāge</i>	<i>sumūhurūwitū, bah-ge</i>
bly	<i>vēlāvata</i>	<i>waylahwūtū</i>
quietly	<i>niścāla-lesa, saṃsun-lesa</i>	<i>niscūlū-lesū, sungṣōon-lesū</i>
recently	<i>lañgadī, nobōdā, māta-dī</i>	<i>luṅgūthee, nobokthah ma-thūthee</i>
scarcely	<i>yantam, svalpa-vaṣāyen</i>	<i>yunthum, swulpū-wusū-</i>
seldom	<i>kalāturakin</i>	<i>kulaththōorūkin [yen</i>
since, <i>prep.</i>	<i>paṭan, hiṭa, pasu</i>	<i>putun, hitū, pusōō</i>
—, <i>conj.</i>	<i>bāvin, nīṣā</i>	<i>bawin, nisah</i>
slowly	<i>hemīn, hīnsārē, nivi-hānē</i>	<i>hemīn, heensaray, niwi-hanay</i>
so, thus	<i>mesē, melesa</i>	<i>mesay, melesū</i>
sometimes	<i>samaharavīta, īñda-hitalā</i>	<i>sumūhurūwitū, inthūbit-ūlah</i>
somewhere	<i>kohē numut, yamkisi tānaka</i>	<i>kohay nōōmōōth, yumkisi thanūkū</i>
soon	<i>ikmaṇin, ṭika vēlāvakin</i>	<i>ikmūnin, tikū waylah-wūkin</i>
still, yet	<i>tavama, mē venaturu</i>	<i>thuwūmū, may wenū-thhōorōō</i>
than	<i>vaḍā, vāḍiyen</i>	<i>wudah, wadiyen</i>
then	<i>evīta, etakōṭa, ekala</i>	<i>ewitū, ethūkotū, ekulū</i>
there	<i>ehi, ehidī, etana</i>	<i>ehi, ehithee, ethūnū [in</i>
therefore	<i>ebāvin, innisā, esēheyin</i>	<i>ebawin, innisah, esayhey-</i>
through	<i>mādin, hētukōṭageṇa</i>	<i>mathin, haythhōokotū enū</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
throughout, <i>adv.</i>	<i>sāma tānama, saha-mulinma</i>	<i>sāmū thanūmū, suhumōo-linnū</i>
—, <i>prep.</i>	<i>mulullēma</i>	<i>mōōlōōllaymū</i>
till, until	<i>turu, tek, kal, dakvā</i>	<i>thōōrōō, thek, kul, thuk-</i>
to	<i>-ta, -haṭa, vetata</i>	<i>-tū, -hutū, wethūtū [wal</i>
towards	<i>desaṭa, dihāvaṭa, atata</i>	<i>thesūtū, thihahwūtū,</i>
	<i>[laṭa</i>	<i>uthūtū [lūtū</i>
up, upwards	<i>uḍa, uḍata, ihala, ihā-</i>	<i>ōōdū, ōōdūtū, ihulū, ihū-</i>
upon	<i>pīṭa, uḍa, gāna</i>	<i>pitu, ōōdū, ganū</i>
usually, gener-	<i>bāvitālesa sāmānya-</i>	<i>bahwithahlesū sahmah-</i>
ally	<i>lesa, vāḍikoṭama</i>	<i>nyūlesū, wadikoṭūmū</i>
well, <i>adv.</i>	<i>hoṇḍata, yaṣaṭa, manā-</i>	<i>hoṇthūtū, yusūtū, mun-</i>
	<i>kota</i>	<i>ahkotū</i>
well! <i>interj.</i>	<i>itin!</i>	<i>ithin!</i>
when?	<i>kavadāda? koyivēlārē-</i>	<i>kuwuthahthū, koyiway-</i>
	<i>da?</i>	<i>lahwaythū</i>
when, <i>rel. adv.</i>	<i>ḷala, vīta</i>	<i>kulū, witū</i>
where?	<i>kotanāda? koyibada?</i>	<i>kothūnūthū, koyibūthū,</i>
	<i>kohēda?</i>	<i>kohaythū</i>
where, <i>rel. adv.</i>	<i>tāna</i>	<i>thanū</i>
while, whilst	<i>atara, kalhi [da?</i>	<i>uthūrū, kulhi [thū</i>
why?	<i>manda? āyi? maknisā-</i>	<i>munthū, ayi, muknisah-</i>
with	<i>samaga, ekva, kātuva</i>	<i>sumūgū, ekwū, katōōwū</i>
within	<i>ātulēhi</i>	<i>athōōlēhi</i>
yet, as yet, <i>adv.</i>	<i>tavama, mē venaturu</i>	<i>thuwūmū, may wenū-</i>
—, <i>conj.</i>	<i>ehet</i>	<i>eheth [thōōrōō</i>

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OUTLINE OF GRAMMAR.

Articles.

In Sinhalese, the indefinite article *a* or *an* is expressed by suffixing *é'k* to nouns denoting animate objects and *a'k* to others.

Before *é'k* or *a'k* the final *a* or *ā* of the noun in the nominative case is as a rule dropped, but the final *i* or *ī* is changed to *iy*,* as

මිනිසා	+ එක් =	මිනිසෙක්	} a man
<i>mī'niḥā</i>	+ <i>é'k</i> =	<i>mī'niḥé'k</i>	
මෝඩයා	+ එක් =	මෝඩයෙක්	} a fool
<i>mō'dayā</i>	+ <i>é'k</i> =	<i>mō'dayé'k</i>	
කුකුලා	+ එක් =	කුකුලෙක්	} a cock
<i>ku'kuḷā</i>	+ <i>é'k</i> =	<i>ku'kuḷé'k</i>	
කිකිලී	+ එක් =	කිකිලියෙක්	} a hen
<i>kī'kiḷī</i>	+ <i>é'k</i> =	<i>kī'kiḷiyé'k</i>	
පුටුව	+ අක් =	පුටුවක්	} a chair
<i>pu'tuva</i>	+ <i>a'k</i> =	<i>pu'tuvá'k</i>	
ගහ	+ අක් =	ගහක්	} a tree
<i>ga'ha</i>	+ <i>a'k</i> =	<i>ga'ha'k</i>	

The simple noun without the indefinite suffix is used to express the definite sense, as

පුතා *pu'tā* = the son, but පුතෙක් *pu'té'k* (i.e. *pu'tā* + *é'k*) = a son
 පුත්තු *pu'ttu* = the sons.

The suffixes *é'k* and *a'k* are also added to numerals to express an indefinite collective number. When the number refers to animate objects, the word *dénā* is inserted between the numeral and the suffix, but not otherwise.

* This and many other rules in the following pages are intended purely for popular use.

Here also the absence of the indefinite suffix makes the numeral as if it has a definite article attached to it.

Thus

දරුවා *dáruvā* = child or the child.

දරුවා + එක් = දරුවෙක් } = a child.
dáruvā + ék = dáruvék

දරුවෝ *dáruvō* = children.

දරුවෝතුන්දෙනා *dáruvō-tu'n-dénā* = (the) three children
 (lit. children three beings).

දරුවෝතුන්දෙනා + එක් = දරුවෝතුන්දෙනෙක් } = a
dáruvō-tu'n-dénā + ek = dáruvō-tu'n-dénék
 (number of) three children.

But

ඇඟිල්ල *āṅgilla* = finger or the finger.

ඇඟිල්ල + අක් = ඇඟිල්ලක් } = a finger.
āṅgilla + ák = āṅgillák

ඇඟිලි *āṅgili* = fingers or the fingers.

ඇඟිලිදහස *āṅgili-dá'haya* = the ten fingers.

ඇඟිලිදහස + අක් = ඇඟිලිදහසක් } = a (number of) ten
āṅgili-dá'haya + ák = āṅgili-dá'hayák fingers.

In declining these nouns, the case-endings are added to the indefinite suffix with *u* or *a* inserted for the sake of euphony, taking care to use the oblique stem of the noun in the plural oblique cases, as

දරුවෙකුට *dáruvek-u-ṭa* = to a child.

දරුවන්තුන්දෙනෙකුට *dáruvan-tu'n-dé'nek-u-ṭa* = to (a
 number of) three children (*dáruvan* not *dáruvō*).

ඇඟිල්ලකට *āṅgillak-a-ṭa* = to a finger.

ඇඟිලිදහසකට *āṅgili-dá'hayak-a-ṭa* = to a (number of) ten
 fingers.

Nouns.

The Singular Nominative Masculine ends in *ā* (old S. in *e* or *ē*), as

මිතුරා *mī'turā*, the friend
 වඩුවා *vā'duvā*, the carpenter
 වෛද්, *ve'dā*, physician
 වලහා *vā'lahā*, bear.

The Singular Nominative Feminine ends in *a*, *i* or *ī* (a few in *ā* and *ē*), as

දුව *du'va*, daughter
 බිසව *bi'sava*, queen
 ගැහිණි *gā'hiṇi*, woman
 වැඩකාරී *vā'da-kā'rī*, maidservant
 කිකිළි *ki'kiḷi*, hen
 ඇතින්නි *ā'tinnī*, female elephant
 අම්මා *a'mmā*, mother
 අක්කා *a'kkā*, elder sister.

The Singular Nominative of a noun denoting an inanimate object ends in *a*, *va*, *ya*, and *aya*, which is often contracted to *ē*. The semi-vowels *v* and *y* are inserted simply to remove the hiatus, e. g.

නුවර *nu'vara*, town
 ඇඳ *ā'nda*, bed
 පාර *pā'ra*, road
 පුවුව *pu'tu-va*, chair
 කොඳිය *ko'di-ya*, flag
 මේසය *mē'saya*
 මේසේ *mē's-ē* } table.

The Nominative is also shown by the addition of නෙම *téma*, or නෙමි *témē*, in the Masculine, Singular

තොම *tóma*, or තොමෝ *tómō* in the Feminine, Singular, to the crude base of a noun, and තුමු *tumū* to the plural of either gender.

The Plural Nominative of Masculine and of Feminine nouns is formed by changing the Singular ending into *ō* or *ahu*, *hu*, or into *u* (with the final consonant often doubled). In a number of nouns the stem alone is used for the plural, sometimes with the addition of *lā* or *varu*.

Masculine.

Singular.

මිතුරා *míturā*

වඩුවා *vāḍuvā*

වෙද, *védū*

හොරා *ho'rā*

පිරිමියා *pīrimiyā*

නයා *nā'yā*

මුත්තා *mu'ttā*

මහතා *ma'hatā*

Plural.

මිතුරෝ *míturō*, friend

වඩුවෝ *vāḍuvō*, carpenter

වෙදහු, වෙද්දු *védahu* or *véddu*,
physician

හොරු *ho'ru*, thief

පිරිමි *pīrimi*, male

නය් *nā'y*, snake

මුත්තලා *mu'ttālā*, grandfather

මහත්වරු *ma'hat-varu*, gentlemen

Feminine.

Singular.

කෙල්ල *ké'lla*

අඹුව *a'mbuva*

කිකිලි *kīkili*

සත්‍රි (සත්‍රිය)

strī (*striya*)

ගැණි *gā'ñi*

දෙන *dé'na*

Plural.

කෙල්ලෝ *ké'llō*, lass

අඹුවෝ *a'mbuvō*, wife

කිකිලියෝ *kīkiliyō*, hen

සත්‍රිහු, සත්‍රියෝ

strīhu or *strī'yō*, woman

ගැණු *gā'nu*, woman

දෙනු *dé'nnu*, cow

බිසව
bī'sava

බිසව්, බිසෝවරු
bī'sav or *bī'sō-varu*, queen

හාමිනේ *hā'minē*

හාමිනේලා *hā'minē-lā*, lady

අම්මා
a'mmā

අම්මාලා, අම්මාවරු
a'mmā-lā or *a'mmā-varu*, mother.

The plural nominative of a noun denoting an inanimate object is expressed by the stem with or without the addition of *va'l*.

Singular.

Plural.

නුවර *nu'vara*

නුවරවල් *nu'vara-va'l*, city

කැළෑව, කැළේ
kā'lāva, kā'lē

කැළෑ, කැළෑවල්
kā'lā, kā'lā-va'l, jungle

කොළය *ko'laya*

කොළ *ko'la*, leaf

මිටිය *mi'tiya*

මිටි *mi'ti*, hammer

ලිඳ *li'nda*

ලිං *li'm*, well

කන්ද *ka'nda*

කඳු *ka'ndu*, hill.

In the singular number nouns (masc., fem., and neut.) form their oblique cases by adding the endings to the nominative, the final *a* being sometimes elided in neuters, e.g.

මිතුරා *mi'turā*, the friend

මිතුරාට *mi'turā-ṭa*, to the friend

වැඩකාරී *vā'da-kā'rī*, maidservant

වැඩකාරියේ *vā'da-kā'ri-gē*, of the maidservant

පුවුව *pu'tuva*, the chair

පුවුවෙන් *pu'tuv-en* from the chair

පුවුවේ *pu'tuv-ē*, of the chair.

To form the plural oblique cases of masc. and fem. nouns first change the nominative ending into *-an* (*-in* or *-un*), and then add the case-endings.

Thus plur. nom.

මිතුරෝ	{	කිකිලියෝ, වෙද්ද, බිසව්
<i>mī'tur-ō</i>		
මිතුරු		
<i>mī'tur-u</i>		<i>kī'kiliy-ō, vē'dd-u, bī'sav</i>

Plur. dat.

මිතුරන්ට	{	කිකිලියන්ට, වෙද්දන්ට, බිසවුන්ට
<i>mī'tur-an-ṭa</i>		
මිතුරුන්ට		
<i>mī'tur-un-ṭa</i>		<i>kī'kiliy-an-ṭa, vē'dd-un-ṭa, bī'sav-un-ṭa</i>

But note that whenever the plural ends in *lā*, oblique case-endings are added direct to the nominative, as

plur. nom. මලයාලා *mā'layā-lā*, younger brothers
අම්මාලා *a'mmā-lā*, mothers

plur. dat. මලයාලාට *mā'layā-lā-ṭa*, to younger brothers
අම්මාලාට *a'mmā-lā-ṭa*, to mothers.

Neuter plurals always use colloquially the suffix *val*, to which oblique case-endings are added.

Plur. nom. නුවරවල්, පුවු, අතු
nū'vara-vā'l, pū'tu, ā'tu
cities chairs branches

„ dat. නුවරවලට, පුවුවලට, අතුවලට
nū'vara-val-aṭa, pū'tu-val-aṭa, ā'tu-val-aṭa.

*Masculine.**Singular.*

- Nom. මිතුරා *mī'turā*, the friend.
- Voc. මිතුර *mī'tura* } O friend !
මිතුරෝ *mī'turo* }
- Acc. මිතුරා *mī'turā* } the friend.
මිතුරු *mī'turahu* }
- Instr. මිතුරා විසින් *mī'turā-vī'sin*, by the friend.
- Aux. මිතුරා කරණකොටගෙන *mī'turā-kā'raṇakoṭagēṇa*,
by means of the friend.
- Dat. මිතුරාට *mī'turā-ṭa* } to or for the friend.
මිතුරාහට *mī'turāhaṭa* }
- Abl. මිතුරාගෙන් *mī'turā-gen* } from the friend.
මිතුරුහුගෙන් *mī'turahu-gen* }
- Gen. මිතුරාගේ *mī'turā-gē* } of the friend.
මිතුරුහුගේ *mī'turahu-gē* }
- Loc. මිතුරා කෙරෙහි (කෙරේ) *mī'turā-ké'rehi* or *-ké'rē*
මිතුරුහු කෙරෙහි (කෙරේ) *mī'turahu-ké'rehi* or *-ké'rē*,
in the friend.

Plural.

- Nom. මිතුරෝ *mī'tur-o* } friends.
මිතුරු *mī'turahu* }
- Voc. මිතුරෙනි, මිතුරුනි *mī'tur-eṇi*, *-aṇi*, O friends !
- Acc. මිතුරන් *mī'tur-an*, friends.
- Instr. මිතුරන් විසින් *mī'tur-an-vī'sin*, by friends.
- Aux. මිතුරන් කරණකොටගෙන *mī'tur-an-kā'raṇa-*
koṭa-gēṇa, by means of the friends.
- Dat. මිතුරන්ට *mī'tur-an-ṭa*.
මිතුරන්හට *mī'tur-an-haṭa*, to or for friends.

- Abl. මිතුරන්ගෙන් *mītur-an-gen*, from friends.
 Gen. මිතුරන්ගේ *mītur-an-gē*, of friends.
 Loc. මිතුරන්කෙරෙහි *mītur-an-ké'rehi*, in friends.

Feminine.

Singular.

- Nom. කුමරී *ku'marī*, princess.
 Voc. කුමරී *ku'mari* } O princess!
 කුමරියේ *ku'mariyē* }
 Acc. කුමරිය *ku'mariya*, princess.
 Instr. කුමරීවිසින් *ku'marī-vīsin*, by the princess.
 Aux. කුමරීකරණකොටගෙන *ku'marī-kā'raṇakoṭage'ṇa*,
 by means of the princess.
 Dat. කුමරීට *ku'marīta* } to the princess.
 කුමරියට *ku'mariya-ta* }
 Abl. කුමරීගෙන් *ku'marī-gen* } from the princess.
 කුමරියගෙන් *ku'mariya-gen* }
 Gen. කුමරීගේ *ku'marī-gē* } of the princess.
 කුමරියගේ *ku'mariya-gē* }
 Loc. කුමරීකෙරෙහි *ku'marī-ké'rehi* } with or in the
 කුමරියකෙරෙහි *ku'mariya-ké'rehi* } princess.

Plural.

- Nom. කුමරියෝ *ku'mariyō*.
 Voc. කුමරියෙනි (යනි) *ku'mariy-eni* (or *-ani*).
 Acc. කුමරියන් *ku'mariy-an*.
 Instr. කුමරියන්විසින් *ku'mariy-an-vīsin*.
 Aux. කුමරියන්කරණකොටගෙන *ku'mariy-an-*
 kā'raṇakoṭage'ṇa.
 Dat. කුමරියන්ට *ku'mariy-an-ta*.

Abl. කුමරියන්ගෙන් *ku'mariy-an-gen.*

Gen. කුමරියන්ගේ *ku'mariy-an-gē.*

Loc. කුමරියන්කෙරෙහි *ku'mariy-an-ké'rehī.*

Neuter.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom., Voc., and Acc.	කැලෑව <i>kā'lāva</i> (jungle)	කැලෑ(වළ) <i>kā'lā</i> or <i>kā'lā-va'l</i>
Instr. and Aux.	කැලෑවෙන් <i>kā'lāv-en</i>	කැලෑවලින් <i>kā'lā-val-in</i>
Dat.	කැලෑවට <i>kā'lāva-ṭa</i>	කැලෑවලට <i>kā'lā-val-aṭa</i>
Abl.	කැලෑවෙන් <i>kā'lāv-en</i>	කැලෑවලින් <i>kā'lā-val-in</i>
Gen. and Loc.	කැලෑවේ <i>kā'lāv-ē</i>	කැලෑවල <i>kā'lā-val-a</i>

Pronouns.

First Person.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.	මම <i>mā'ma</i> , I.	අපි <i>a'pi</i> , we.
Acc.	මා <i>mā'</i> , me.	අප <i>a'pa</i> , us.
Instr.	මාවිසින් <i>mā'-vī'sin</i> , by me.	අපවිසින් <i>a'pa-vī'sin</i> , by us.
Aux.	මාකරණකොටගෙන <i>mā'-kā'raṇakoṭage'ṇa</i> , by means of me.	අපකරණකොටගෙන <i>a'pa-kā'raṇakoṭage'ṇa</i> , by means of us.
Dat.	මට <i>mā'-ṭa</i> .	අපට <i>a'pa-ṭa</i> .

Abl.	මගෙන්, මාගෙන් <i>má'-gen or mā'-gen.</i>	අපෙන්, අපගෙන් <i>á'p-en or á'pa-gen.</i>
Gen.	මගේ, මාගේ <i>má'-gē or mā'-gē.</i>	අපේ, අපගේ <i>á'p-ē or á'pa-gē.</i>
Loc.	මාකෙරෙහි <i>mā'-ké'rehi</i>	අපකෙරෙහි <i>á'pa-ké'rehi.</i>

Second Person.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.	තෝ <i>tó'</i> , thou.	තොපි, තෙපි <i>tó'pi or té'pi</i> , ye.
Acc.	තා <i>tā'</i> , thee.	තොප <i>tó'pa.</i>
Instr.	තාවිසින් <i>tā'-vī'sin</i> , by thee.	තොපවිසින් <i>tó'pa-vī'sin.</i>
Aux.	තාකරණකොටගෙන <i>tā'-ká'raṇakoṭage'ṇa.</i>	තොපකරණකොටගෙන <i>tó'pa-ká'raṇakoṭage'ṇa.</i>
Dat.	තට <i>tā'-ta.</i>	තොපට <i>tó'pa-ta.</i>
Abl.	තාගෙන්, තගෙන් <i>tā'-gen or tá'-gen.</i>	තොපගෙන්, තොපෙන් <i>tó'pa-gen or to'p-en.</i>
Gen.	තාගේ, තගේ <i>tā'-gē or tá'-gē.</i>	තොපගේ, තොපේ <i>tó'pa-gē or to'p-ē.</i>
Loc.	තාකෙරෙහි <i>tā'-ké'rehi.</i>	තොපකෙරෙහි <i>tó'pa-ké'rehi.</i>

Colloquially *tó'* can only be used when addressing an inferior, or disrespectfully. In books *තෝ* *tó'* is masculine and *තී* *tī'* (pl. *තීලා* *tī'lā*) feminine. The latter is regularly declined, as nom. and acc. *tī'*; instr. *tī'-vī'sin*; dat. *tī'-ta*, &c. So also *tī'lā*; instr. *tī'lā-vī'sin*, &c. The personal pronoun *උබ* *u'mba* or *නුබ* *nu'ba*, 'you' (pl. *උබලා* *u'mba-lā*) is the one now commonly used in addressing equals or inferiors

politely. If you wish to be extra polite, you generally use තමුසේ *tá'musē*, 'your (honourable) self'.

If you wish to be still more polite, especially when addressing a superior personage or a church dignitary you add the honorific වහන්සේ *vá'hansē* to *nu'ba* (or *nu'mba*), *o'ba*, or *tá'mun*, as නුබවහන්සේ *nu'ba-vá'hansē*, ඔබවහන්සේ *o'ba-vá'hansē*, තමුන්වහන්සේ *tá'mun-vá'hansē*, often contracted to තමුන්නාන්සේ *tá'munnā'nsē*. All these are declined regularly, as

Nom. and acc. උඹ *u'mba* (pl. උඹලා *u'mbalā*), තමුසේ *tá'musē* (pl. තමුසේලා *tá'musēlā*).

Instr. උඹවිසින් *u'mba-vi'sin* (pl. උඹලාවිසින් *u'mbalā-vi'sin*), තමුසේවිසින් *tá'musē-vi'sin* (pl. තමුසේලාවිසින් *tá'musēlā-vi'sin*).

&c.

&c.

Third Person.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	උ, එයා <i>ū</i> or <i>é'yā</i> , he	ඇ, ඒකී <i>ā'</i> or <i>é'kī</i> , she	එය, ඒක <i>é'ya</i> or <i>é'ka</i> , it
Acc.	උ, ඔහු, එයා <i>ū</i> or <i>o'hu</i> or <i>é'yā</i> , him	ඇ, ඇය, ඒකී <i>ā'</i> or <i>ā'ya</i> or <i>é'kī</i> , her	එය, ඒක <i>é'ya</i> or <i>é'ka</i>
Instr.	උවිසින්, ඔහුවිසින් <i>ū-vi'sin</i> or <i>o'hu-vi'sin</i> එයාවිසින් <i>é'yā-vi'sin</i>	ඇවිසින්, ඒකීවිසින් <i>ā'-vi'sin</i> or <i>é'kī-vi'sin</i>	එයින්, ඒකෙන් <i>é'yin</i> or <i>é'ken</i>

&c. regularly.

Plural.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	උලා, ඔහු, ඔවුහු <i>ūlā, o'hu o'vhu</i>	ඇලා, එකිලා, ඔහු, ඔවුහු <i>ā'lā, ēkilā, o'hu o'vhu</i>	එවා <i>ēvā</i>
Acc.	උන්, ඔවුන්, උලා <i>ū'n, o'vun, ūlā</i>	ඇලා, එකිලා <i>ā'lā, ēkilā</i>	එවා <i>ēvā</i>
		උන්, ඔවුන් <i>ū'n, o'vun</i>	
Instr.	උන්විසින්, ඔවුන්විසින් <i>ū'n-vī'sin, o'vun-vī'sin,</i>	ඇලාවිසින්, එකිලාවිසින් <i>ā'lā-vī'sin ēkilā-vī'sin</i>	එවායින් <i>ēvāyin</i>
		උන්විසින්, ඔවුන්විසින් <i>ū'n-vī'sin, o'vun-vī'sin</i>	
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Colloquially උ *ū* is used in speaking of an inferior person, උන්නෙ *ū'nnāhē* and උන්වහන්සේ *ū'n-vā'hansē* (contracted to උන්නාන්සේ *ū'nnā'nsē*) being more polite forms. The fem. *ā* has no such distinction.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

Masculine, Singular.

Nom.	<div> <div> ඉ <i>mū'</i> මෙයා <i>mē'yā</i> මේකා <i>mē'kā</i> </div> <div> } </div> </div>	<div> <div> ඔයා <i>o'yā</i>, this (yonder) man මේකා <i>ō'kā</i> </div> <div> } </div> </div>	<div> <div> ඇරයා <i>ā'rayā</i> ඇරු <i>ā'rū</i> එකා <i>ē'kā</i> </div> <div> } </div> </div>	<div> <div> } </div> </div>
Acc.	<div> <div> ඉ <i>mū'</i> මෙයා <i>mē'yā</i> මේකා <i>mē'kā</i> මොහු <i>mō'hu</i> </div> <div> } </div> </div>	<div> <div> " </div> <div> } </div> </div>	<div> <div> " </div> <div> } </div> </div>	<div> <div> } </div> </div>

Instr.	මුච්චිනි <i>mū'-vī'sin</i>	ඔයාච්චිනි <i>ō'yā-vī'sin</i>	අරයාච්චිනි <i>ā'rayā-vī'sin</i>
	මෙයාච්චිනි <i>mē'yā-vī'sin</i>	ඔකාච්චිනි <i>ō'kā-vī'sin</i>	අරුච්චිනි <i>ā'rū-vī'sin</i>
	මොහුච්චිනි <i>mō'hu-vī'sin</i>		ඒකාච්චිනි <i>ē'kā-vī'sin</i>
	මේකාච්චිනි <i>mē'kā-vī'sin</i>		

&c. regularly.

The plural is formed by adding *lā*, as මූලා *mū'-lā*, ඔයාලා *ō'yā-lā*, අරුලා *ā'rū-lā*.

*Feminine.**Singular.*

Nom.	මැ <i>mā'</i>	ඔයැ <i>ō'yā</i>	අරැ, අරරැ <i>ā'rā, ā'rā</i>
	මේකි <i>mē'kī</i>	ඔකි <i>ō'kī</i>	ඒකි <i>ē'kī</i>
	this woman	this (yonder) woman	that woman
Acc.	මැ, මැය <i>mā', mā'ya</i>	”	”
Instr.	මැච්චිනි <i>mā'-vī'sin</i>	ඔයැච්චිනි <i>ō'yā-vī'sin</i>	අරැච්චිනි <i>ā'rā-vī'sin</i>
	&c.	&c.	&c.

The plural is formed by adding *lā*.

*Neuter.**Singular.*

Nom.	මේක, මෙය <i>mē'ka, mē'ya</i>	ඔක, ඔය <i>ō'ka, ō'ya</i>	අරක <i>ā'raka</i>
	this thing	this (yonder) thing	that thing
Acc.	මේක, මෙය <i>mē'ka, mē'ya</i>	ඔක, ඔය <i>ō'ka, ō'ya</i>	අරක <i>ā'raka</i>
Instr.	මේකෙන් <i>mē'ken</i>	ඔකෙන් <i>ō'ken</i>	අරකෙන් <i>ā'raken</i>
Aux.	මෙයින් <i>mē'yin</i>	ඔයින් <i>ō'yin</i>	අරින් <i>ā'rin</i>

Dat.	මේකට <i>mē'ka-ta</i>	ඔකට <i>ō'kaṭa</i>	අරකට <i>a'raṭa</i>
	මෙයට <i>mē'ya-ta</i>	ඔයට <i>ō'ya-ta</i>	අරයට <i>a'riṭa</i>
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Plural.

Nom. }	මේවා	ඔවා	අරවා
Acc. }	<i>mē'vā</i>	<i>ō'vā</i>	<i>a'ravā</i>
Instr. }	මේවායින්	ඔවායින්	අරවායින්
Aux. }	<i>mē'vā-yin</i>	<i>ō'vā-yin</i>	<i>a'ravā-yin</i>
Dat.	මේවාට <i>mē'vā-ta</i>	ඔවාට <i>ō'vā-ta</i>	අරවාට <i>a'ravā-ta</i>
	&c.	&c.	

INTERROGATIVES.

Masc. and Fem.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom.	කවද, කවරෙක්ද <i>kā'v-da, kā'varek-da, who</i>	කවරුද, කවරහුද <i>kā'vru-da, kā'varahu-da</i>
Acc.	කවද, කාද, කවරෙක්ද <i>kā'v-da, kā'-da, kā'varek-da, whom</i>	කවරුන්ද <i>kā'vrun-da</i>
Instr.	කාමිසින්ද, කවරෙකුමිසින්ද <i>kā'-vī'sin-da, kā'vareku-vī'sin-da,</i> by whom	කවරුන්මිසින්ද <i>kā'vrun-vī'sin-da</i>
Dat.	කාටද, කවරෙකුටද <i>kā'-ṭa-da, kā'vareku-ṭa-da, to whom</i>	කවරුන්ටද <i>kā'vrun-ṭa-da</i>
	&c.	&c.

So also

මොකාද *mō'kāda* (dat. මොකාටද *mō'kā-ṭa-da*) } who or which
කෝකාද *kō'kāda* (dat. කෝකාටද *kō'kā-ṭa-da*) } animal?

*Neuter.**Singular.*

Nom., Acc.	මොකද, මොකක්ද, කෝකද <i>mó'ka-da, mó'kak-da, kó'ka-da,</i> what or which thing.
Instr.	මොකින්ද, මොකකින්ද, කෝකින්ද <i>mó'kin-da, mó'kakin-da, kó'kin-da</i>
Dat.	මොකටද, මොකකටද, කෝකටද <i>mó'kaṭa-da, mó'kakaṭa-da, kó'kaṭa-da</i>

Plural.

Nom., Acc.	මක්කාද, මොනවාද, කෝවාද <i>má'kkā-da, mó'navā-da, kó'vā-da</i>
Instr.	මක්කායින්ද, මොනවායින්ද, කෝවායින්ද <i>má'kkāyin-da, mó'navāyin-da, kó'vāyin-da</i>
Dat.	මක්කාටද, මොනවාටද, කෝවාටද <i>má'kkāṭa-da, mó'navāṭa-da, kó'vāṭa-da</i>

Verbs.

A very large proportion of Sinhalese verbs in common use is formed by the addition of කරනවා *ká'ranavā*, 'to do', and of වෙනවා *vé'navā*, 'to become', to substantives.

e.g. පොඬි *po'di*, fragments.

පොඬිකරනවා *po'di-ká'ranavā*, to crush to bits.

පොඬිවෙනවා *po'di-vé'navā*, to become crushed.

හොඳ *ho'nda*, good.

හොඳකරනවා *ho'nda-ká'ranavā*, to heal (transitive).

හොඳවෙනවා *ho'nda-vé'navā*, to become good, to heal (intr.).

Therefore it is necessary that the beginner should master the conjugation of these two verbs. These two examples will, moreover, show how all the other Sinhalese verbs should be conjugated. In Sinhalese dictionaries all verbs are given under a form which ends in *-na-vā*, and which is colloquially used to represent all the persons (singular and plural) in the present indicative.

Thus කරනවා *kā'ra-na-vā*, to do.

Singular.

Plural.

මම කරනවා	අපි	} කරනවා
<i>mā'ma kā'ranavā</i> , I do	<i>ā'pi</i>	
තෝ, උඹ කරනවා	උඹලා	
<i>tō' or ū'mba kā'ranavā</i> , you do	<i>ū'mbalā</i>	} <i>kā'ranavā</i>
උඹ කරනවා	ඔහු, ඔවුහු	
<i>ū' kā'ranavā</i> , he does	<i>ō'hu, ō'vuhu</i>	

It may be useful to know at the outset that the form *kā'ranavā* is composed of the relative participle *karana* and *vā*. This is the same in the case of all other verbs, as කනවා *kā'na-vā*, to eat, දෙනවා *dē'na-vā*, to give, වෙනවා *vē'na-vā*, to become.

For the use of the relative participle see p. 92.

Now if you drop *-na-vā* from this form, you get the base of the present and future tenses.

Thus කරනවා *kā'ra-na-vā* gives කර *kā'ra*

කනවා *kā'na-vā* „ ක *kā'*

දෙනවා *dē'na-vā* „ දෙ *dē'*

වෙනවා *vē'na-vā* „ වෙ *vē'*

&c.

&c.

We may now conjugate *kā'ra-na-vā* and *vē'na-vā* as follows :—

INDICATIVE: PRESENT.

Singular.

1st pers.	කරමි <i>ká'ra-mi</i> , I do	වෙමි <i>vé'-mi</i> , I become
2nd „	කරහි, කරයි <i>ká'ra-hi</i> or <i>ká'ra-yi</i>	වෙහි, වෙයි <i>vé'-hi</i> or <i>vé'-yi</i>
3rd „	කරයි <i>ká'ra-yi</i>	වෙයි <i>vé'-yi</i>

Plural.

1st pers.	කරමු <i>ká'ra-mu</i>	වෙමු <i>vé'-mu</i>
2nd „	කරහු, කරවු <i>ká'ra-hu</i> or <i>ká'ra-vu</i>	වෙහු, වෙවු <i>vé'-hu</i> or <i>vé'-vu</i>
3rd „	කරති <i>ká'ra-ti</i>	වෙති <i>vé'-ti</i>

FUTURE.

Singular.

1st pers.	කරන්නෙමි <i>kará'-nnemi</i> , I shall do	වෙන්නෙමි <i>vé'-nnemi</i> , I shall become
2nd „	කරන්නෙහි <i>kará'-nnehi</i>	වෙන්නෙහි <i>vé'-nnehi</i>
3rd „	කරන්නේ <i>kará'-nnē</i>	වෙන්නේ <i>vé'-nnē</i>

Plural.

1st pers.	කරන්නෙමු <i>kará'-nnemu</i>	වෙන්නෙමු <i>vé'-nnemu</i>
2nd „	කරන්නාහු <i>kará'-nnāhu</i>	වෙන්නාහු <i>vé'-nnāhu</i>
3rd „	කරන්නෝ <i>kará'-nnō</i>	වෙන්නෝ <i>vé'-nnō</i>

This is a kind of periphrastic future of which the 1st and 2nd persons are formed by adding either the derivatives of the present tense of the Sanskrit copulative verb *as* 'to be', or merely the personal endings *mi*, *mu*, *hi*, *hu*, &c. to the verbal noun expressive of the agent of an action. *Karānnemi* is, therefore, a combination of *karānne*, 'doer' and *mi*, 'I am'.

The future of all other verbs is formed in this manner.

In colloquial speech, however, the ending *-ññā* is used instead of *-nnemi*, and *-ññamu* for *-nnemu*; *-āvi* for the 2nd and the 3rd person sing.; and *-āvit* for the plural.

Thus මමවැඩ කරන්නේ *māma vāḍa karāññā* (instead of *karānnemi*), I shall do work; කරන්නෙමු *karāññemu*, we shall do; ටා වැඩ කරා වි *ū vāḍa karāvi* (instead of *karānnē*), he will do work; කරා විත් *karāvit*, they will do.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

This is formed by adding the syllable *vā* to the present indicative. Thus

කරමි	කරමිවා
<i>kāram(i)</i> , I do	<i>kāram-vā</i> , I may do
කරහි	කරහිවා
<i>kārahi</i> , thou doest	<i>kārahi-vā</i> , thou mayst do
කරයි	කරයිවා, කරාවා
<i>kārayi</i> , he does	<i>kārayi-vā, kārā-vā</i> , he may do
කරමු	කරමේවා
<i>kāramu</i> , we do	<i>kāramō-vā</i> , we may do
කරහු	කරහුවා
<i>kārahu</i> , ye do	<i>kārahu-vā</i> , ye may do
කරති	කරත්වා
<i>kāratī</i> , they do	<i>kārat-vā</i> , they may do,

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2nd pers. කර, කරව *ká'ra* or *ká'rava*

කරපිය *ká'ra-pí'ya*
කරපන් *ká'ra-pá'n* } colloquially to inferiors.

කරනු *ká'ranu*

කරන්ඩ *kará'nda*

කරන්ව හොදයි *ká'raṇṭa hoṇḍayi*
කලමැනව *ká'la-mānava* } respectfully to
equals and
superiors.

3rd pers. කරන්නේ *kará'nnē*

Plural.

2nd pers. කරව *kará'v*

කරපල්ලා *ká'ra-pa'llā* (to inferiors colloquially).

කරන්ඩ *kará'nda* (to equals, &c.).

PERMISSIVE.

කරපුවාවේ *ká'ra-puvā-vē*, let him do.

කරපුවාවෙන් *ká'ra-puvā-vet*
කරපුදෙන් *ká'ra-pu-den* } let them do.

CONDITIONAL.

Pres. කරන *ká'rata*, කරනොත් *ká'ratot* ;

Past කළොත් *ká'lot*.

PAST TENSE.

No rules that may readily be understood by a beginner unacquainted with Sanskrit and Prākṛit can be given regarding the formation of the past tense of Sinhalese verbs.

The form of the past tense given in dictionaries ends in *ā*, as කළා *ka'l-ā*, 'did'; වුණා *vu'n-ā*, 'became'; කෑවා *kā'v-ā*, 'ate'; ගියා *gi'y-ā*, 'went'; and is used colloquially for all numbers and persons like the present tense in *-navā*. Thus කළා *ka'lā* = I, you, or they did; කෑවා *kā'vā* = you, he, or they ate, &c.

INDICATIVE: PAST.

Singular.

1st pers.	කළෙමි, කෙළෙමි <i>ka'le-mi</i> or <i>ke'le-mi</i> , I did	ගියෙමි <i>gi'ye-mi</i> , I went
2nd „	කළෙහි, කෙළෙහි <i>ka'le-hi</i> or <i>ke'le-hi</i>	ගියෙහි <i>gi'ye-hi</i>
3rd „	කළේ, කෙළේ <i>ka'lē</i> or <i>ke'lē</i>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> ගියේ <i>gi'yē</i> ගියා <i>gi'yā</i> (colloq.) </div> </div>

Plural.

1st pers.	කළෙමු, කෙළෙමු <i>ka'le-mu</i> or <i>ke'le-mu</i>	ගියෙමු <i>gi'ye-mu</i>
2nd „	කළාහු <i>ka'lā-hu</i>	ගියාහු <i>gi'yā-hu</i>
3rd „	කළෝ <i>ka'lō</i>	ගියෝ <i>gi'yō</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Two participles play a most important part in modern Sinhalese. They are (1) the relative participle and (2) the adverbial participle or gerund.

The relative participle (present) is obtained by simply dropping the final *vā* of the colloquial present tense (or by adding *na* to the base of the present tense).

The relative participle (past) is formed in most cases either by substituting short *a* for final long *ā* of the colloquial past or by simply dropping the final *vā*.*

VERBS.	RELATIVE PARTICIPLES.
කරනවා <i>kā'ana-vā</i> , do	කරන <i>kā'ana</i>
කළා <i>kā'ā</i> , did	කළ <i>kā'la</i>
යනවා <i>yā'na-vā</i> , go	යන <i>yā'na</i>
ගියා <i>gī'y-ā</i> , went	ගිය <i>gī'ya</i>
කනවා <i>kā'na-vā</i> , eat	කන <i>kā'na</i>
කෑවා <i>kā'vā</i> , ate	කෑ <i>kā'</i>

This participle always precedes the noun which it qualifies, just like an ordinary adjective.

Thus යන මිනිසා *yā'na mī'niḥā*=lit. going man, i.e. the man who goes; ගිය මිනිසා *gī'ya mī'niḥā*=the man who is gone; මා ගිය කල *mā gī'ya kā'la*=lit. by me gone time, i.e. when I am gone; මා වැඩ කරන කල *mā' vā'da-karana kā'la*=when I do the work.

Adverbial participle or gerund has the ending *min* in the present and *a*, *ā*, or *ī* (colloquially *lā* or *llā*) in the past, e.g.

Adverbial participles.

කරනවා <i>kā'ranavā</i> , do	{ කරමින් <i>kā'ra-min</i> (present), doing කර, කරලා <i>kā'ra</i> or <i>kā'ralā</i> (past), having done
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* These rules are purely for popular use. Etymologically the participles require a different explanation which can only be understood by those acquainted with Sanskrit and Prākṛit.

ගනවා
yá'navā, go

{ ගමින්
yá'-min, going
ගොස්, ගොස්ලා
gó's or *gó'hillā*, having gone

කනවා
ka'navā, eat

{ කමින්
ka'min, eating
කා, කාලා
kā' or *kā'lā*, having ate.

The following sentences will illustrate the use of this participle :—

උ චැඩි කරමින් සිටියා *ú' vā'ḍa-karamin sīṭiyā*, he was doing work (lit. he work doing remained). උ චැඩි කරලා ගියා *ú' vā'ḍa-karalā gī'yā*, he having done the work went.

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(*Araśyayen prayōjanavatrū bāṣārīṭyanukūla kiyaman saha vākyayan.*)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Thank you :	<i>hondayi</i>	<i>honthuyi</i>
(To servants)		
(To equals & superiors)	<i>stutiya</i>	<i>sthōōthi</i>
Have the goodness	<i>karuṇā-karalā</i>	<i>kurōōnah-kūrūlah</i>
Yes : [to...		
(To equals & inferiors)	<i>ovu</i>	<i>owōō</i>
(To superiors)	<i>eheyi, ehemayi</i>	<i>eheyi, ehemuyi</i>
Yes, sir	—, <i>mahatmayā</i>	<i>eheyi, muhuthmūyah</i>
(To a cleric or a lord)	—, <i>hāmuduruvanē</i>	—, <i>hahmōōthōōrōōwūnah</i>
No, madam	<i>nā</i> (or <i>nāha</i>), <i>nōnā-</i> <i>mahatmayā,</i>	<i>nā</i> (<i>naha</i>), <i>nohnahmu</i> <i>huthmuyah,</i>
	—, <i>hāminē</i> ¹ ,	<i>nā, hahminay,</i>
	—, <i>lamā-etani</i> ¹	<i>nā, lumah-ethūni</i>
Yes, miss	<i>eheyi, poḍi-nōnā</i>	<i>eheyi, podi-nohnah</i>
Bring me	<i>geṇen</i>	<i>geṇen</i>
(Respectfully)	<i>geṇenta honday</i> <i>or geṇenu mūnara</i>	<i>genentū honthuyi or</i> <i>geṇenōō-manūwū</i>
Give me	<i>maṭa diyan</i>	<i>mutū thiyun</i>
(Respectfully)	<i>maṭa denta hondayi,</i> <i>maṭa denū (mānava)</i>	<i>mutū thenṭū honthuyi,</i> <i>mutū thenōō (manūwū)</i>
Send (it) to me	<i>maṭa (ēka) evāpan</i>	<i>mutū (aykū) ewahpun</i>
(More respectfully)	<i>maṭa (ēka) eranu</i> <i>(mānava) or evanta</i> <i>hondayi</i>	<i>mutū (aykū) ewūnōō</i> <i>(manūwū) or ewuntū</i> <i>honthuyi</i>
Send (it) to him	<i>ohuṭa (ēka) ārapan</i> <i>or yavāpan</i>	<i>ohōōtū (aykū) arūpun or</i> <i>yuwahpun</i>
(More respectfully)	<i>ohuṭa (ēka) arinu</i> <i>(mānava) or arinta</i> <i>hondayi, yavanu</i> <i>(mānava) or yavan-</i> <i>ṭa hondayi</i>	<i>ohōōtū (aykū) urinōō</i> <i>(manūwū) or urintū</i> <i>honthuyi, yuwunōō</i> <i>(manūwū) or yuwuntū</i> <i>honthuyi</i>
Tell me	<i>maṭa kiyāpan</i>	<i>mutū kiyahpun</i>

¹ Sinhalese lady.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Will you tell me?	<i>maṭa kiyanavā-da ;</i> <i>maṭa kiyannehi-da</i>	mutū kiyūnūwah-thū ; mūtū kiyunnehi-thū ?
Do you understand?	<i>umbata tēreṇavā-da</i> or <i>tērum yaṇavā-da</i>	ōombūtū <i>thayrenūwah-thū</i> (<i>thayrōom-n-yunūwah-thū</i>)?
Excuse me	<i>maṭa kamā-venu</i>	mutū kumah-wenōō
Do you speak English?	<i>numba iṅgilisi</i> <i>katā-karanavā-da</i>	nōōmbū <i>iṅgileesi kuthah-kūrūnūwah-thū</i> ?
Does anyone here speak English?	<i>mehi yam kenek</i> (or <i>kisivek</i>) <i>iṅgilisi</i> <i>katā-karanavā-da</i>	mehi yum-kenek (kisi- wek) <i>iṅgileesi kuthah-kūrūnūwah-thū</i> ?
Can you read English?	<i>numbata iṅgilisi ki-</i> <i>yavaṇṭa puluvan-da</i>	nōōmbūtū <i>iṅgileesi kiyū-</i> <i>wuntū pōōlōōwun-thū</i> ?
Have patience	<i>ivasiliva hitapan</i> (or <i>hitinta hondayi</i> or <i>hitinu</i>), <i>ivasāpan</i> , <i>ivasanu</i>	iwūsiliwū hitūpan (hitin- tū honthuyi, hitinōō), iwūsahpun, iwūsūnōō
What do you say?	<i>um̄ba kumak kiyan-</i> <i>avā-da</i> (or <i>kiyahī-da</i>)	ōōmbū kōōmuk kiyūnū- <i>wah-thū</i> (kiyuhī-thū) ?
I beg your pardon	<i>maṭa kamā-venu</i>	mutū kumah-wenōō
What did you ask (question)?	<i>um̄ba kumak āhurā-</i> <i>da</i> (or <i>āsuvehi-da</i>)	ōōmbū kōōmuk ahōōwah- <i>thū</i> (asōōwehi-thū) ?
What did you ask (request)?	<i>um̄ba kumak illuvā-</i> <i>da</i> (or <i>illuvehi-da</i>)	ōōmbū kōōmuk illōōwah- <i>thū</i> (illōōwehi-thū) ?
Speak louder	<i>vaḍā hayiyen</i> (or <i>vaḍā haṇḍa naḡā</i>) <i>katā-karapan</i>	wudah huyiyen (wudah hundū nugah) <i>kuthah-</i> <i>kūrūpan</i>
What does it signify?	<i>eyin kumak tērum-</i> <i>yanavā-da</i>	eyin kōōmuk <i>thayrōom-</i> <i>yunūwah-thū</i> ?
It doesn't matter	<i>kāriyak nāhā</i>	kahriyak naha
It is all the same to me	<i>maṭa ē siyallamat</i>	mutū <i>ay siyullūmut</i> <i>h</i>
Never mind	<i>kamak nā</i> [<i>ekamayi</i>]	kumuk nā [<i>ekūmuyi</i>]
What is to be done?	<i>mokada karanne ;</i> <i>kumak karaṇṭa</i> <i>yutu-da</i> [<i>da</i>]	<i>mokūthū kūrūnnay ;</i> kōōmuk kūruntū yōō- <i>thōō-thū</i> ?
Do you hear?	<i>numbata āhenarā-</i>	nōōmbūtū <i>āhenūwah-thū</i> ?
I understand	<i>maṭa tēreṇavā</i>	mutū <i>thayrenūwah</i>
I don't understand	<i>maṭa tērennē nā</i>	mutu <i>thayrennay nā</i>
Carry this	<i>mēka geṇayapan</i>	<i>maykū geṇūyupun</i>
Take this	<i>mēka aragan</i>	<i>maykū urūgun</i>
Take this away	<i>mēka ahakata geṇa-</i> <i>yapan</i>	<i>maykū uhūkūtū geṇū-</i> <i>yupun</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Why are you so slow?	<i>uñba occara sunam-gu-vennē āyi; uñba opamaña hemin kriyā-karannē-manda</i>	<i>ōombū occūrū sōonung-gōo-wennay ayi? ōombū opāmūnū hemin kriyah kūrūn-nay-munthū?</i>
Make haste!	<i>ikmañ karapan</i>	<i>ikmunḡ kūrūpun!</i>
Come along!	<i>idiriyaṭa varen</i>	<i>ithiriyūtū wuren!</i>
Take care!	<i>balā gañin, salakāpan [balāsitiñ]</i>	<i>bulah gunin! sulūkah-pun! [bulah sitin!]</i>
Look out!	<i>pravēsam-veyan;</i>	<i>prūwaysum-weyun!</i>
Listen!	<i>āhūṃkan-dīpan</i>	<i>ahōōṅkun-theepun!</i>
Come in	<i>ātul veyan; ātulata</i>	<i>athōōl-weyun; athōōlūtū</i>
Come here	<i>mehe varen [varen]</i>	<i>mebe wuren [wuren]</i>
Come back	<i>hārī(or āpasu) varen</i>	<i>haree (ahpusōō) wuren</i>
Call my servant	<i>magē vāḍakārayāta aṇḍagaḥapan (or katākarapan)</i>	<i>mugay wadūkahrūyahtū undūguhupun (kuthah-kūrūpun)</i>
Take this note	<i>mē liyum-kālla gen-ayapan</i>	<i>may liyōom kāllū genū-yupun</i>
Bring an answer	<i>uttarayak genen</i>	<i>ōōththūrūyuk genen</i>
Stand still	<i>niscalava hitapan</i>	<i>niscūlūwū hitūpun</i>
Go away	<i>ahakata palayan</i>	<i>uhukūtū pulūyun</i>
That way	<i>ara andama; ara mārgaya [gaya]</i>	<i>urū unthūmū; urū mahr-gūyū [gūyū]</i>
This way	<i>mē andama or mār-</i>	<i>may unthūmū (mahr-</i>
Too soon	<i>ōnāvata vāḍiya ik-maṇin; nīsi kāla-yaṭa matten</i>	<i>ohnāwutū wadiyū ik-mūnin; nisi kahlūyūtū muththen</i>
Too late	<i>nīsi kālayaṭa pasura</i>	<i>nisi kahlūyūtū pusōōwū</i>
What do you want?	<i>uñbaṭa kumak</i>	<i>ōōmbūtū kōōmuk</i>
	<i>ōnā-da</i>	<i>ohnā-thū?</i>
Will you do me a favour?	<i>maṭa upakārayak karannehi-da; uñba maṭa karuṇā-karanavā-da (or pihīṭa-renavā-da)</i>	<i>mutū ōōpūkahrūyuk kū-runnehi-thū? ōōmbū mutū kurōōnah-kūrū-nūwah-thū (pihiṭū-wenūwah-thū)?</i>
What is it?	<i>eya mokak-da (kumak-da); ēmoka-da</i>	<i>eyū mokuk-thū (kōōmuk-thū)? ay mokū-thū?</i>
I am (or shall be) very much obliged to you	<i>nuñbaṭa bohōseyin kelehigūna-rantara siṭimi (sitinnemi)</i>	<i>noōmbūtū bohohseyin kelehigōōnū-wunthū-wū sitimi (sitinnemi)</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Very well	<i>bohōma hondayi</i>	<i>bohohmū honthuyi</i>
I am sorry to trouble you so much	<i>nuṁbata opamana karadāra-karaṇṭa (hirihāra-karaṇṭa) kaṇagātu vemi (māta kaṇagātuyi)</i>	<i>nōombūtū opūmūrū kurūthūrū-kūruntū (hiriharū-kūruntū) kunūgahtōō wemi (mutū kunūgahtōōyi)</i>
No trouble at all	<i>kohetma hirihārayak no vē</i>	<i>kohethmū hiriharūyuk no way</i>
What is the matter with you ?	<i>nuṁbata mak-velā-da; nuṁbata velā-tibennē mokada</i>	<i>nōombūtū muk-welah-thū? nōombūtū welahthibennay mokūthū?</i>
What is the matter?	<i>kāriyakim-da; mak-velā tibenarā-da</i>	<i>kahriyū kim-thū? muk-welahthibenūwah-thū?</i>
Nothing	<i>mokakvat (mokavat) nāhā; kisit nāhā</i>	<i>mokukwuth (mokūwuth) naha; kisith naha</i>
Who is there ?	<i>ohē innē kavuda</i>	<i>ohay innay kuwōōthū?</i>
It is I	<i>ē mamaya</i>	<i>ay mumūyū</i>
What is the news ?	<i>mokada āraṁciya; āraṁci monavā-da</i>	<i>mokūthū ahrungciyū? ahrungci monūwah-thū?</i>
Have you any news ?	<i>nuṁbata yam kisi āraṁciyaklābunā-da</i>	<i>nōombūtū yum kisi ahrungciyuklabōōnahthū?</i>
I have heard nothing	<i>kisivak māta āraṁci unē nā; māvisin kisivak asanu lā-buvē nā</i>	<i>kisiwuk mutū ahrungciōōnay nā; mahvisin kisiwuk usūnōō labōō-way nā</i>
Are you quite certain ?	<i>uṁbata hoṇḍutāma (or sumpūrṇāyema) sattaka-da</i>	<i>ōombūtū honthūtūmū (sumpoornūyenmū) suththūkū-thū?</i>
What has happened ?	<i>kumak sidḍa runā-da (or sidḍa velā tibē-da)</i>	<i>kōōmuk siththū wōōnah-thū (siththūwelathibay-thū)?</i>
What temple is that ?	<i>ē mona (or kumana) dēvastānayak da</i>	<i>ay monū (kōōmūnū) thay-wūsthah-nūyuk-thū?</i>
What church is that ?	<i>ē (ara) kumana palliyak-da</i>	<i>ay (urū) kōōmūnū pulliyuk-thū?</i>
Begone ! or Go !	<i>pala, palayan</i>	<i>pulū ! pulūyun !</i>
Go home	<i>gedara palayan</i>	<i>gethūrū pulūyun</i>
Go to the post-office and bring my letters	<i>tāpāl-kantōruvaṭa gos (or gohīn, or gohillā) magē liyum aran varen</i>	<i>thapal-kunthohrōōwūtū gos (gohīn, gohillah) mugay liyōōm urun wuren</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Show me the house of the Consul	<i>konsal t̃nāpatiyāgē valavva (or geya) maṭa penṇapan</i>	konsul <u>thah</u> nah pu <u>thi</u> - yahgay wulūwū (geyū) mutū penwupun
Let us start ¹ ; let us begin ²	<i>piṭatremu¹; paṭan- ganimu²</i>	pituthwemoō; putun- gunimoō
Get everything ready	<i>siyāllama lāsti kara gaṇin</i>	siyullūmū lāsthi kūrū gunin
Wait	<i>hiṭapan; nāvatiyan</i>	hitūpun, nawū <u>thi</u> -yun
Here I am	<i>meheyi mama</i>	meheyi mumū
Be good enough to tell me	<i>karuṇā kara maṭa kiyanu</i>	kurōonah kūrū mutū- kiyūnōō
Hear what I tell you	<i>mā kiyana dēṭa ālumkan-denu</i>	mah kiyūnū thaytū ah- ōomkun-thenōō
Bring (me) my horse	<i>māgē aśvayā (maṭa) genen</i>	mahgay uśwūyah (mutū) genen
Speak with the in- terpreter	<i>tōlka unnāhe ekka kaṭā-karapan</i>	thōhikū unnahay ekkū kuthah-kūrūpun
Speak to him	<i>ohu samaga kaṭā- karapan</i>	ohōō sumūgū kuthah- kūrūpun
What does this mean?	<i>mē mokada; mēkhē tēruma mokada (or kumakda)</i>	may mokūthū; maykay thayrōomū mokūthū (kōōmukthū)?

Notices. (Dānvīm.)

Apartments to be let	<i>kāmara kuliyāṭa (or baddaṭa) lentā tibet</i>	kahmūrū kōōliyūtū (buth- thūtū) thentū <u>thibeth</u>
Entrance	<i>doraṭura, dorakaḍa, vāsala</i>	thorūtōōwū, thorūkudū, wahsūlū
Exit	<i>piṭataṭa yana maṭa</i>	pitūthūtū yunū mugū
Fire alarm	<i>gini-upadravaya danvana sīnura</i>	gini oōputhrūwūyū thun- wūnū seenōōwū
Furnished rooms	<i>arumōsam āti (or piliyela karanala- da) kāmara</i>	urōōmohsum athi (pili yelu kūrūnūluthū) kah- mūrū
Knock; ring	<i>tattukaranu; sīnura gāhanu [nāhū]</i>	thuttōō-kūrūnōō; seenōō- wū gubunōō [naha]
No admittance	<i>ātulvīmaṭa avasara</i>	athōōlweemūtū ūwūsūrū
No smoking al- lowed	<i>lumkoḷa bīmaṭa avasara nā</i>	thōōmkoḷū beemūtū uwūsūrū nā

¹ Set out. ² Commence.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
No thoroughfare	<i>pāra rahalāya</i>	<i>pahrū wuhulahyū</i>
Please do not touch	<i>ata no gānumānava; sparśanaya no karanu</i>	<i>uthū no gahnōō manūwū; spursūnūyū no kūrūnōō</i>
Private	<i>puḍgalika; rahas</i>	<i>pōōthgūlikū; ruhas</i>
Public notice	<i>prasidda dānvīma</i>	<i>prūsiththū thanweemū</i>
Pull; push	<i>adīnu; tallukaranu</i>	<i>uthinōō; thullōōkūrūnōō</i>
Refreshments	<i>kām-bīm; anna-pāna</i>	<i>kām-beem; unnū-pahnū</i>
To be let, to let	<i>kuliyāta denṭa tibē</i>	<i>kōōliyūtū thentā thibay</i>
To be sold	<i>rikinīmaṭa tibē</i>	<i>wikineemūtū thibay</i>
Unfurnished rooms	<i>his kāmara [venu</i>	<i>his kahmūrū [wenōō</i>
Walk in	<i>ātul-venu; praviṣṭa-</i>	<i>athōōl-wenōō; prūwishtū-</i>

The Railway. (*Dum-riya-maga.*)

(For Vocabulary see p. 44.)

To the station	<i>dum-riya palāṭa (or stānayāṭa)</i>	<i>thōōm-riyū pulūtū (sthahnūyūtū)</i>
Here is my luggage	<i>menna magē barabaddara</i>	<i>mennū mugay burūbuththūrū</i>
Take these to the cloak-room	<i>mērā barabaddara-kāmarayāṭa geṇi-yapan</i>	<i>maywah burūbuththūrū-kahmūrūyūtū geṇi-yupun</i>
I wish to register my luggage for ...	<i>magē barabaddara ...-ṭa yarana lesa registār-karaṇṭa kāmātiyi</i>	<i>mugay burūbuththūrū ...-tū yuwūnū lesū registār-kūrunṭū kamūthiyi</i>
The luggage is over weight	<i>barabaddaranīyama pramāṇayāṭa raḍā barayi</i>	<i>burūbuththūrū niyūmū prūmah-nūyūtū wudak buruyi</i>
Get my luggage; here is the ticket	<i>magē barabaddara gaṇin; menna uccēttuva</i>	<i>mugay burūbuththūrū gunin; mennū ōōc-ceettōōwū</i>
Where is the waiting-room?	<i>nārati siṭina kāmāraya kō</i>	<i>nawūthee sitinū kahmūrūyū koh</i>
... booking-office?	<i>siṭṭu-kantōruva kō</i>	<i>seettōō-kunthohrōōwū koh</i>
... buffet?	<i>anna-pāna stānaya kō; kām-bīm sal-pila kō</i>	<i>unnū-pahnū sthahnūyū koh? kām-beem sul-pilū koh?</i>
... lavatory?	<i>ata paya sōdana stānaya kō; vāsi-kiliya kō</i>	<i>uthū puyū sohthūnū sthahnūyū koh? wasikiliyū koh?</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Where is the train for ... ?	... -ta yana dum-riya kō	... -tū yunū thoōm-riyū koh?
Are you going by the express ?	sīg-ra (or viśēṣa) dumriyenyannehi-da	see-grū (wisayshū) thoōm-riyen yunnehi-thū?
Show me the timetable	dum-riya kāla-saṭa-haṇa maṭa penva-pan	thoōm-riyū kahlū-sutū-hunū mutū penwupun
When does the train start ?	dum-riya pitat ven-nē koyi-vēlāvata-da	thoōm-riyū pituth-wen-nay koyi-waylah-wūtū-thū?
Can I book through to ?	... -ta yanapinisa mulu gaman sīt-tuvak maṭa gata hāki-da	... -tū yunūpinisū mōōlōō gumun seettōowuk mutū guthū hakithū?
A first- (second-) class single ticket to ...	... -ta yāmata paḷa-muveni- (deveni-) paṅktiyē gaman sīt-tuvak [sīt-tu]	... -tū yahmūtū pulūmōō-weni- (theweni-) punk-thiyay gumun seettōō-wuk [(seettōō)]
Return tickets	yām-īmē tuṇḍu (or	yahm-eemay thōōndōō
How much is it ?	eya kocarāda (or kopamanada); ēkē mila kiya-la	eyū koccūrūthū (kopū-mūnūthū)? aykay milū keeyūthū?
We want a sleeping carriage	sayana-ratayak (or sātapiya hāki rata yak) apaṭa ōnā	suyūnū ruthūyuk (sathū-piyū haki ruthūyuk) upūtū ohnā
A corridor carriage	istōppu-ratayak	isthōlppōō-ruthūyuk
A carriage for ladies	nōnāmahatmayālā-ṭa ratayak	nohnah-muluth-mūyah-laktū ruthūyuk
A non-smoking compartment	dum-kola nobona rata-kottāsayak	thoōm-kolū nobonū ruthū-kottahsūyuk
Is this the train for ... ?	... -ta yana dum-riya mēka-ila	... -tū yunū thoōm-riyū maykū-thū?
Do I change anywhere on the journey ?	magadī dum-riya māru-karaṇṭa ōnā-da	mugūthee thoōm-riyū mahroō-kūrantu oh-nā-thū?
Where must I change for ... ?	kotanata yana dum-riyāṭa māruvenṭa ōnā-da	kothūnūtū yunū thoōm-riyūtū mahroō-wentū ohnā-thū?
Is this seat engaged ?	mē iṇḍaganna-tāna (or iḍama) ara-	may inthūgunū thanū (idūmū) urūgūnū-thū?
There is no room	iḍa nāhū [gaṇa-da	idū naha

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Call the guard	(dum-riya) balāgan-nāta aṇḍagahapan	(thōom-riyū) bulahgun-nahtū undūgahupun
The train is just going to start	dum-riya dān piṭat-ventā hadanarā	thōom-riyū than piṭuth-wentū huthūnūwah
Open the door	dorā ārapan	thorū arūpun
Open the window	janēlaya (or kavu-luva) ārapan [pala	junaylūyū (kuwōōlōōwū) arūpun
Here is the station	menna dum-riya-	mennū thōom-riyū-pulū
Do we stop here?	mehi api navatina-vā-da (or navatin-nemu-da)	mehi upi nuwūthinū-wah-thū (nuwūthinne-mōō-thū)?
Do we alight here?	mehi api (dum-riyen) bahinavā-da (or bahinnemu-da)	mehi upi (thōom-riyen) buhinūwah-thū (buhin-nemōō-thū)?
Do we change carriages here?	api mehi karatta māru-karanarā-da (-karannemu-da)	upi mehi kuruththū mahroō-kūrūnūwah-thū (-kūrūnnemōō-thū)?
How long do we stop here?	mehi api kopamaṇa velā natara-venā-rā-da (-vennemu-da)	mehi upi kopūmūnu welah nuthūrū-wenūwah-thū (-wenne-mōō-thū)?
Five minutes	vinādi pahak-ya	winahdi puhuk-yū
My luggage is lost	magē barabaddara nātivunā (or nāti-velā tibet)	mugay burūbutthūrū nathiwōōnah (nathiwelah thibeth)
When it arrives, forward it on to ...	eya sambavuna vita (or lābuna kalā) ... -ta yavāpan	eyū sumbūwōōnū witū (labōōnū kulū) ... -tū yuwahpun
Give me your ticket	nuṁbē gaman siṭṭu-va mātā diyan (or	nōōmbay gumun seettōō-wū mutū thiyun (thenōō)
Here it is	menna ēka [denu]	mennū aykū

The Hotel. (Hōṭāl-ādi navātān gāṇayi.)

Which is the best hotel?	uttama hōṭāle kō-kada	ōōththūmū hohtale koh-kūthū?
Let us have supper soon	ikmaṇin rākāma sappāyaṇ-venu (or kamu, vaḷaṇḍamu)	ikmūnin rā-kāmū suppah-yung-wemōō (kumōō, wulunthūmōō)
Are our rooms ready?	apē kāmara lāsti-da (or sūdānam-kara-lā-da)	upay kahmūrū lāsthi-thū (soothahnum-kūrūlah-thū)?

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I want a bedroom	<i>maṭa sātāpena-kā-marayak ṇā</i>	<i>mutū sathūpenū-kahmū-rūyuk ohnā</i>
Let me see the room	<i>kāmaraya balanta māta iḍadenu</i>	<i>kahmūrūyū buluntū mutū idūthenōō</i>
What is the rent of this room?	<i>mē kāmarayē kuliya kīyala</i>	<i>may kahmūrūyay kōōliyū keeyūthū?</i>
That is too dear	<i>eya bohoma gaṇan-vāḍiyi (or alābayi)</i>	<i>eyū bohomū gunun-wadiyi (ulahbuyi)</i>
I want a cheaper room	<i>īṭa lāba (or gaṇan-aḍu) kāmarayak māta ṇā</i>	<i>eetū lahū (gunun-udōō) kahmūrūyak mutū ohnā</i>
Are there any letters for me?	<i>maṭa liyum tibena-vāda (or tibet-da)</i>	<i>mūtū liyōom thibenū-wah-thū (thibeth-thū)?</i>
Where is the w.c.?	<i>vāsikiliya (or kak-kussiya) kohēda</i>	<i>wasikiliyū (kukkōōssiyū) kohaythū?</i>
Can I have a warm bath?	<i>unū ratura-nāmak ganta puluran-da</i>	<i>ōōnōō wuthōōrū nāmuk guntū pōōlōōwun-thū?</i>
Give me the key of my room	<i>mayē kāmarē yatura māta diyan</i>	<i>mugay kahmūray yuthōō-rū mutū thiyun</i>
Bring me some warm water	<i>unū ratura tikak māta geṇen</i>	<i>ōōnōō wuthōōrū tikuk matū geṇen</i>
Take my luggage down	<i>magē barābaddara pahalāta geṇayapan</i>	<i>mugay burūbuththūrū puhulūtū geṇūyupun</i>
Give me a candle, please	<i>maṭa itipandamak denta hondayi</i>	<i>mutū iti-punthūmuk thentū honthuyi</i>
We leave early to-morrow morning	<i>api hēta udāsāninma piṭatva yannemu</i>	<i>upi hetū ōōthahsūninmū pituthwū yunnemōō</i>
Call me at seven	<i>hataṭa māta aṇḍa-gahapan (or kātā karapan)</i>	<i>huthūtū mutū undū-guhupun (kuthah kūrūpun)</i>
Wake me at five	<i>pahata mā pubudu-vapan (or kūddapan)</i>	<i>puhutū mah pōōbōōthōō-wupun (kooththupun)</i>

Breakfast. (*Alumusuva gānaya.*)

(For Vocabularies see pp. 25, 35-37.)

Is breakfast ready?	<i>alumusuva lāsti-da</i>	<i>ulōōmōōsōōwū lāsthī-thū?</i>
Breakfast is ready	<i>alumusuva lāstiyi</i>	<i>ulōōmōōsōōwū lāsthīyi</i>
Is the tea made?	<i>tē ratura sūdānam karalā-da</i>	<i>thaywuthōōrū soothah-num kūrūlah-thū?</i>
Do you drink ...?	<i>nuṁba ... bonarā-da</i>	<i>nōōmbū ... bonūwah-thū?</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
This cream is sour	<i>mē kiri-yodaya āmbul velāyi</i>	<i>may kiri-yothūyū ambōol welahyi</i>
Will you take ...?	<i>numba ... sappāyaṁ-venavā-da</i>	<i>nōōmbū ... sappahyung wenūwah-thū?</i>
These eggs are hard	<i>mē bittara dādīlesa tambalā tibet [yan</i>	<i>may biththūrū thadilesū thumbūlah thibeth</i>
Give me some salt	<i>maṭa luṇu tikak di-</i>	<i>mutū lōōnōō tikuk thiyun</i>
Pass me the salt-cellar [fresh	<i>luṇu-kuppiya mā laṅgaṭa evāpan [vē</i>	<i>lōōnōō-kuppiyū mah lunggūtū ewahpun [way</i>
This butter is not	<i>mē vēṇḍaru alut no</i>	<i>may wendūroō ulōōth no</i>
Bring some more	<i>tava tikak genen</i>	<i>thuwū tikuk genen</i>
Is the coffee strong enough?	<i>kōpi sāhena pamaṇa-ṭa sāra-da (tada-ḍa)</i>	<i>kohpi sāhenū pumūnūtū sarū-thū (thuthū-thū)?</i>
We want more cups	<i>apaṭa tava kōppa onā [hondayi</i>	<i>upūtū thuwū kohppū ohnā [honthuyi</i>
Take some more ...	<i>tava ... tikak ganta</i>	<i>thuwū ... tikuk gantū</i>
A piece of toast	<i>tōst-kāllak, karakaḷa pān-pettak</i>	<i>toht-kālluk, kurūkūlū pahn-peththuk</i>
A rasher of bacon	<i>bēkan pettak</i>	<i>baykūn peththuk</i>
Coffee with milk	<i>kiri musu kōpi</i>	<i>kiri mōōsōō kohpi</i>
Coffee without milk or cream	<i>kirivat yodayarat nu musu kōpi [nak</i>	<i>kiriwuth yothūyūwuth nōō mōōsōō kohpi [nuk</i>
Coffee only	<i>kōpi vitarak (pama-</i>	<i>kohpi withūruk (pumū-</i>
Remove the things (from the table)	<i>(mese) askarapan</i>	<i>(mayse) uskūrūpun</i>

Dinner. (*Pradāna kāma gāṇayi.*)

(For Vocabularies see pp. 25, 85—87.)

Show me the bill-of-fare	<i>kāma-gaṇan-lēka-</i>	<i>kāmū-gunun-laykūnūyū</i>
What have you ready?	<i>nayamaṭa penvapana sūdānam-kara ti-</i>	<i>soothahnum-kūrū thiben-</i>
What soup will you have?	<i>bennē koyivā-da mona sup (hodi) num-</i>	<i>monū sōōp (hothi) nōōm-</i>
May I give you some fish?	<i>ba bonta kāmāti-da numbaṭa mālu tikak</i>	<i>bū bontū kamūthi-thū? nōōmbūtū mahlōō tikuk</i>
Fried seer-fish	<i>bedanna-da bādapu tōra mālu</i>	<i>bethunnū-thū? bathūpōō thohrū mahlōō</i>
What wine will you have?	<i>mona vāyin numba bonta kāmāti-dā</i>	<i>monū wayin nōōmbū bontū kamūthi-thū?</i>
We shall dine at three o'clock	<i>api tuṇaṭa kāma kannemu</i>	<i>upi thōōnūtū kāmū kun-nemōō</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Are you hungry or thirsty?	<i>nuṁbata baḍagini-da nātnam pipāsa-da</i> (or <i>tibaha-da</i>)	nōombūtū budūgini-thū nathnum pipahsū-thū (<i>thibuhu-thū</i>)?
I am very thirsty	<i>maṭa bohoma tibatayi</i> (or <i>pipāsayi</i>)	mutū bohomū <i>thibuhuyi</i> (pipahsuyi)
What shall I help you to?	<i>nuṁbata kumak bedanna-da; nuṁbata bedannē makkā-dā</i>	nōombūtū kōomuk bethunnū-thū? nōombūtū bethunnay mukkah-thū?
Which do you prefer?	<i>koyivāta-da</i> (or <i>mona deyaṭa-da</i>)	koyiwahtū-thū (monū theyūtū-thū) nōombū ka-
No, thank you	<i>epā, stūtiyi</i> [<i>kāmati</i>]	<i>epah, sthōōthi</i> [<i>mūthi</i>]? bethahguntū honthuyi
Help yourself	<i>bedāganta hoṇḍayi</i>	eyū unurgūyi [pun]
It is excellent	<i>eya anargayi</i> [<i>pan</i>]	<i>pinggan mahroōkūrū-</i>
Change the plates	<i>piṅgān mārukara-</i>	<i>pirisithōo gahrppōowuk</i>
Give me a clean fork	<i>pirisidu gārppuvak maṭa diyan</i>	mutū <i>thi</i> yun
A clean knife	<i>pirisidu</i> (or <i>śudda</i>) <i>pīhiyak</i>	pirisithōo (sōōththū) pīhiyuk
Bring me a glass of water	<i>maṭa vatura vīduru-vak genen</i>	mutū wuthōōrū weethōo-rōowuk genen
Give me something to drink	<i>bontā mokavat</i> (or <i>yam deyak</i>) <i>maṭa diyan</i>	bontū mokūwuth (yum theyuk) mutū <i>thi</i> yun

Tea. (*Tē-bīma sambandayi*.)

For Vocabularies see pp. 25, 35—37.)

Tea is ready	<i>tē-vatura lāstiyi</i>	<i>thay-wuthōōrū lāstiyi</i>
Will you come?	<i>nuṁba enavā-da</i>	nōombū enūwah-thū?
Pour out the tea	<i>tē vakkarapan</i>	<i>thay wukkūrū</i> pun
Bring a saucer	<i>pīrisiyak genen</i>	peerisiyuk genen
Ring, if you please	<i>karuṇākara sīniya gahanu</i> (or <i>tattū-karanu</i>)	kurōōnahkūrū seeniyū guhunōo (<i>thuttōo-kūrūnōo</i>)
A little more milk	<i>tava tikak kiri</i>	<i>thuwū tikuk kiri</i>
More bread	<i>tava pān</i>	<i>thuwū pahn</i>
A slice of bread and butter	<i>veṇḍaru sahita</i> (or <i>gāpu</i>) <i>pān-pettak</i>	wendūrōo suhithū (<i>gah-pōo</i>) <i>pahn-peththuk</i>
Will you take some cake?	<i>nuṁba kēk</i> (<i>kāvum</i>) <i>kāllak sappāyam</i> <i>venavā-da</i>	nōombū <i>kayk</i> (<i>kawōom</i>) <i>kālluk suppahyung-wenūwah-thū</i> ?
A small piece	<i>kuḍā kāllak</i>	kōōdah <i>kālluk</i>
This is excellent tea	<i>mē anarga tēyi</i>	may unurgū <i>thayi</i>

Health. (*Sanīpa-sambandayi.*)

(For Vocabularies, see pp. 32—35.)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
How are you ? I am very well	<i>sanīpa kohoma-da</i> <i>maṭa hoṇḍa sanī-</i> <i>payi ; honda sanī-</i> <i>pen siṭimi</i>	suneepū kohomū- <u>thū</u> ? mutū honthū suneepuyi ; honthū suneepen sitimi
I am ill	<i>maṭa asanīpayi ;</i> <i>mama asanīpayen</i> (or <i>leḍin</i>) <i>siṭimi</i>	mutū usūneepuyi ; mumū usūneepūyen (ledin) sitimi
I am not very well	<i>maṭa bohō sanīpa</i> <i>nāhā</i>	mutū bohoh suneepū naha
I hope you will soon be better	<i>nuṁbē sanīpaya ik-</i> <i>manin diyunu-ven-</i> <i>nēyayi balāporot-</i> <i>tuvemi</i>	nōombay suneepūyū ik- mūnin <i>thiyoōnōō-wen-</i> <i>nayyuyi bulah-poroth-</i> <i>thōōwemi</i>
Do you sleep well ?	<i>nuṁbata hoṇḍākāra</i> <i>ninda läbenavā-da</i>	nōombūtū honthakkahrū ninthū labenūwah- <u>thū</u> ?
Pretty well, thank you	<i>taramak hondaṭa</i> <i>läbē, stutiya</i>	<i>thurūmuk honthūtū</i> <i>labay, sthōōthiya</i>
I have caught a chill	<i>mama sītak aran</i> <i>siṭimi</i> [<i>navā</i>]	mumū seethuk urun sitimi [<i>nūwah</i>]
I feel sick	<i>magē baḍa daṅgala-</i>	mugay budū <i>thunggulū-</i>
Send for a doctor	<i>dostar-kenek</i> (or <i>vedek</i>) <i>genvapan</i> (or <i>kāṇḍa-vapan</i>)	<i>thosthūr-kenek</i> (wethek) genwupun (<i>kanthū-</i> wupun)
I want to see a ...	... <i>balanṭa</i> (<i>dakin-</i> <i>ṭa</i>) <i>ōnā</i>	... buluntū (<i>thukintū</i>) <i>ohnā</i>
She has a cough	<i>āṭa kāssak tibē ; ā</i> <i>kāssakin pelē</i>	ātū kassuk <i>thibay ; ā</i> kassūkin <i>pelay</i>
Where is there a chemist's shop ?	<i>rasāyana-behet-sāp-</i> <i>puvakkoyiba tibē-da</i>	rusahyūnū beheth sahp- pōowuk koyibū <i>thi-</i> <i>bay-thū</i> ?
How much is the doctor's fee for a visit ?	<i>eka gamanakāṭa</i> <i>dostara gāstuvā</i> <i>koccarā-da</i>	ekū gumūnūkūtū <i>thos-</i> <i>thūrū gahsthōōwū koc-</i> <i>cūrū-thū</i> ?
Have this prescrip- tion made up	<i>mē vaṭṭōruvē liyā</i> <i>tibena beheta sā-</i> <i>davā diyan</i>	may wuttohrōōway liyah <i>thibenū behethū sah-</i> <i>thūwah thiyun</i>
One tablespoonful three times a day	<i>mēsa hāndak purā</i> <i>davasata tun sāra-</i> <i>yak gānu</i>	maysū hanthuk pōōrah <i>thuwūsūtū thōōn sarū-</i> <i>yuk gunōō</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
To be taken after each meal	<i>eka eka kāmen pasu ganu</i>	<i>ekū ekū kāmen pusōo gunōo</i>
Shake the bottle	<i>bōtalē holavanu</i>	<i>bohthūlay holūwūnōo</i>
Outward applica-	<i>piṭingāmaṭa pama-</i>	<i>pitin gāmūtū pumūnuyi</i>
Poison [tion only]	<i>vasa [ṇayi]</i>	<i>wusū</i>

The Time. (*Vēlāva gāṇayi.*)

(For Vocabulary see p. 28.)

Please tell me the time	<i>maṭa vēlāva kiyanu mānava</i>	<i>mutū welahwū kiyūnōo manūwū?</i>
What time is it?	<i>vēlāva kīya-da</i>	<i>waylahwū keeyū-thū?</i>
Ten minutes past seven	<i>hata pahovelā vinā-di dahayayi</i>	<i>huthū puhōōwelah winahdi thuhuyuyi</i>
It has just struck nine	<i>mēdān namaya taṭ-tuvunā</i>	<i>maythan numūyū thut-tōo-wōonah</i>
The clock is striking	<i>oralōsuva taṭṭuve-navā</i>	<i>orūlohsōōwū thuttōo-wenūwah</i>
A quarter past one	<i>eka pahovelā vinādi pahalohayi; ekakut pāya kālayi</i>	<i>ekū puhōōwelah winahdi puhulohuyi; ekūkōōth payū kahluyi</i>
It is past one	<i>dān eka pahovelāyi</i>	<i>than ekū puhōōwelahi</i>
Half-past four	<i>hatara-hamārayi</i>	<i>huthūrū-humahrui</i>
Twenty minutes to six	<i>hayāṭa vinādi vis-sayi</i>	<i>huyūtū winahdi wissuyi</i>
A quarter to eight	<i>aṭaṭa (pāya) kālayi</i>	<i>utūtū (payū) kahluyi</i>
By my watch	<i>magē at-oralōsurē prakārayaṭa</i>	<i>mugay uṭh-orūlohsōōway prūkahrūyūtū</i>
Exactly 3 o'clock	<i>vēlāva hariyaṭama tunayi</i>	<i>waylahwū huriyūtūmū thōōnuyi</i>
At what time?	<i>koyi vēlāvaṭa-da</i>	<i>koyi waylahwūtū-thū?</i>
9.0 a.m.	<i>udē namayaṭayi</i>	<i>ōōthay numūyūtuyi</i>
7.0 p.m.	<i>savasa hataṭayi</i>	<i>suwūsū huthūtuyi</i>
It is not late	<i>daval vēlā nūhā</i>	<i>thuwal welah naha</i>
It is early	<i>vēlāsanayi</i>	<i>waylahsūnūyi</i>

Post-office and Telegrams. (*Tāpāl ādiya gāṇayi.*)

(For Vocabulary see p. 60.)

Where is the tele-graph (or post-) office?	<i>viduli-pravṛtti (or tāpāl-) kantōruva kohēda</i>	<i>withōōli-prūwriṭhthi- (thapāl-) kunthoh-roōwū kohaythū?</i>
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English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.		
Have you any letters [telegrams, newspapers] for Mr. ...?	... <i>unnāhēta</i> (o <i>ma-hatmayāta</i>) <i>liyum</i> [<i>vidulī-pravṛtti</i> , <i>pravṛtti-patra</i>] <i>tibe-navā-da</i> (or <i>tibē-da</i>)	... <i>ōnnahaytū</i> (<i>muhuth-mūyaktū</i>) <i>liyōom</i> [<i>with-ōoli-prūwri<th>th</th>i</i> , <i>prū-wri<th>th</th>i</i> - <i>puthrū</i>] <i>thibē-nūwah-thū</i> (<i>thibeth-thū</i>)?	th	th
Will this letter go to-night?	<i>mē liyamana ada rā tāpālen yāvīda</i> (or <i>yannē-da</i>)	<i>may liyūmūnū uthū rā thapālen yahwithū</i> (<i>yunnay-thū</i>)?		
What is the postage of this letter?	<i>mē liyumē muddara-(tāpāl-) gāstuva koccara-da</i>	<i>may liyōomay mōoth-thūrū-(thapāl-) gahsthōōwū koccūrū-thū</i> ?		
I want to register a letter [charge?]	<i>liyumak rijistar-karaṇṭa ōnā</i> [<i>da</i>	<i>liyōomuk rijistūr-kūrun-tū ohnā</i> [<i>thū</i> ?		
What is the Name and address of sender	<i>gāstuva kopamaṇa-arinnāgē</i> (or <i>yāvan-nāgē</i>) <i>nama gama</i>	<i>gahsthōōwū kopūmūnū-urinnahgay</i> (<i>yuwunnah-gay</i>) <i>numū gumū</i>		
Reply paid	<i>uttara-gāstuva gevana laḍi</i>	<i>ōō<th>th</th>hūrū-gahsthōōwū gewūnū luthee</i>	th	
When is the next delivery?	<i>anit tāpāla koyi-vē-lāvaṭa lābēvi-da</i> (or <i>bedanulabannē-da</i>)	<i>unith thapālū koyi-way-lahwūtū labaywi-thū</i> (<i>be-thūnōo lubunnay-thū</i>)?		
When does the post-office close?	<i>tāpāl-kantōruva ki-yāṭa rahāvi-da</i> (or <i>rahannē-da</i>)	<i>thapal-kunthohrōōwū keeyūtū wuhakwi-thū</i> (<i>wuhunnay-thū</i>)?		
Is the English mail in yet?	<i>enḡlantēna ena tāpāla dān āvillā tibē-da</i> (<i>laṅgā velā tibē-da</i>)	<i>engglunthen enū thapālū than awillah thibay-thū</i> (<i>lunggahwelah thibay-thū</i>)		

In Town. (*Nagara-sañcāraya gāṇayi.*)

(For Vocabulary, see p. 80.)

Where shall we go?	<i>api kohāṭa yamu-da</i>	<i>upi kohaktū yumōo-thū</i> ?
Let us go [to...?	<i>yamu</i> [<i>kada</i>	<i>yumōo</i> [<i>kūthū</i> ?
Which is the way	...- <i>ṭa yana maga kō-</i>	...- <i>tū yunū mugū koh-</i>
Where does this road lead to?	<i>mē pāra</i> (or <i>maga</i>) <i>kohāṭa yannē-da</i>	<i>may pahrū</i> (<i>mugū</i>) <i>kohaktū yunnay-thū</i> ?
Go up the street	<i>vīṭiyē ihala dihā-vaṭa yanu</i> (or <i>palayan</i>) [<i>ra-da</i>	<i>weethiyay ihulū thihah-wūtū yunōo</i> (<i>pulūyun</i>) [<i>rū-thū</i> ?
Is it far from here?	<i>metanahīta eya du-</i>	<i>methūnūhitū eyū thōō-</i>
How far is it to...?	...- <i>ṭa kopamaṇa dura-da</i>	...- <i>tū kopūmūnū thōōrū-thū</i> ?

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Show me the way	<i>maṭa maga penva- pan</i>	mutū mugū penwupun
Turn to the right	<i>dakuṇu pāttata (or dakuṇata) hāriyan (hārenu)</i>	thukōonōo <u>path</u> thūtū (thukōonūtū) hariyun (harenōo)
Go quickly	<i>vigahaṭa yānu (or palayan)</i>	wiguhutū yunōo (pulū- yun)
Go slowly	<i>hemin palayan</i>	hemin pulūyun
Go straight on	<i>kelinma palayan</i>	kelinmū pulūyun
Keep to the left	<i>pārē vamat ayina digē palayan</i>	pahray wumuth uyinū thigay pulūyun
Second turning to the right	<i>dakuṇu-pāttē devēni harāspāra (vaṃ- gura)</i>	thukōonōo- <u>path</u> thay the- veni hurus-pahrū (wun <u>gg</u> ōōwū)
Cross the road	<i>pāra haraha anit pāttata palayan</i>	pahrū huruhu unith <u>path</u> thūtū pulūyun
In what street ... ?	<i>... koyi vītiyehi-da</i>	... koyi weethiyehi-thū?
Is this the way to ... ?	<i>mē ...-ta yāna pāra-da</i>	may ...-tū yunū pah- rū-thū?
Do you know Mr. F. ?	<i>numba F. unnāhē aṇḍunanavā-da</i>	nōombū F. ōonnahay unthōonūnūwah-thū?
I don't know any- one of that name	<i>ē nama āti kisiwek mama aṇḍunannē nāhā</i>	ay numū <u>ath</u> i kisiwek mumū unthōonunnay naha
I know him very well	<i>mama ohu bohoma hondaṭa aṇḍunamī</i>	mumū ohōo bohomū honthūtū unthōonūmi
Who is he ?	<i>eyā kav-āa</i>	eyah kuw-thū?
He is an old friend of mine	<i>eyā (or unnāhē) magē paraṇa yāluvekya</i>	eyah (ōonnahay) mugay purūnū yahloōwekyū
Where does he live?	<i>unnāhē kohē vasa- yī-da</i>	ōonnahay kohay wusuyi- thū?
Close by (me)	<i>mā kitturaya</i>	mah kittōōwūyū
Can you take me to a good hotel?	<i>honda hōṭalayakata mā kātura yaṇṭa puluvan-da</i>	honthū hohtūlūyūkūtū mah katōōwū yuntū pōōlōōwun-thū?
Is Mr. F. (Mrs. F.) at home?	<i>F. unnāhē (F. nō- nāmahatmayā) gedara-da</i>	F. ōonnahay (F. nohnah- muhuthmūyah) gethū- rū-thū?
Have you a card?	<i>um̄ba laṅga kārd ekak (or nāma sīt- tuva) tiyenavā-da</i>	ōombū lungū kahrd ekuk (nahmū seettōōwuk) <u>th</u> iyenūwah-thū?

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Give him my card	<i>māgē kārd eka</i> (or <i>nāma sīttuva</i>) <i>ohuṭa dīpan</i> [ñā]	<i>mahgay kahrd ekū</i> (<i>nah-mū seettōōwū</i>) <i>ohōōtū theepun</i>
I will call again	<i>nāvata ennemi</i> (ēñ-)	<i>nawūthū ennemi</i> (<i>enyu</i>)
Does he expect you?	<i>nuñba ēviyayi kiyā</i> <i>ohu balā porottu-</i> <i>venarā-da</i>	<i>nōōmbū aywiyyu kiyah?</i> <i>ohōō bulah poroththōō-</i> <i>wenūwah-thū?</i>
He is expecting you	<i>nuñba ennehiyayi</i> <i>unnāhē balā porot-</i> <i>tu vē</i>	<i>nōōmbū ennehiyyu ōon-</i> <i>nahay bulah poroth-</i> <i>thōō way</i>
I have an engagement with him	<i>ohu sambaventa</i> <i>mama porondu vī</i>	<i>ohōō sumbūwentū mumū</i> <i>poronthōō wee sitimi</i>
Good morning	} <i>āyu bōvan</i> ¹ [<i>sitimi</i>]	<i>ahyōō bohwn</i>
Good evening		
Welcome!	<i>svāgatam</i> [<i>ma-da</i>	<i>swahguthum!</i> [<i>thū?</i>
How do you do?	<i>sāpa sanīpa koho-</i>	<i>sapū suneepū kohomū-</i>
I am very well	<i>mama bohoma sanī-</i> <i>pen sītimi</i>	<i>mumū bohomū suneepen</i> <i>sitimi</i>
I must go	<i>mama yaṇṭa ōnā</i>	<i>mumū yuntū ohnā</i>
Good-bye, farewell	<i>gohin eñña</i> (<i>ennemi</i>) ²	<i>gohin enyah</i> (<i>ennemi</i>)
[The reply to above]:	<i>hoñdayi, gohīn varen</i> ³	<i>honthuyi, gohīn wuren</i>
What is the name of that village?	<i>ara gamē nama</i> <i>moka-da</i> (<i>kumak-da</i>)	<i>urū gumay numū mo-</i> <i>muk-thū</i> (<i>kōōmuk-thū</i>)?
What sort of a road is it?	<i>eya koyi ākāra</i> (<i>ke-</i> <i>bañdu</i>) <i>magak-da</i> (<i>pārakda</i>)	<i>eyū koyi ahkahrū</i> (<i>kebun-</i> <i>thōō</i>) <i>muguk-thū</i> (<i>pah-</i> <i>ruk-thū</i>)?

Shopping. (*Kaḍē gaṇu denu gāṇayi.*)

(For Vocabularies, see pp. 22—28, 35, 44.)

How much?	<i>kīyada, koccarada</i>	<i>keeyūthū? koccūrūthū?</i>
That is too much	<i>eya bohoma vādiyi;</i> <i>eya bohoma gaṇan</i> <i>vādiyi</i> [<i>yāda</i>]	<i>eyū bohomū wadiyi;</i> <i>eyū bohomū gunun</i> <i>wadiyi</i> [<i>thū?</i>]
What is the price?	<i>mīla koccarada</i> (<i>kī-</i>	<i>milū koccūrūthū</i> (<i>keeyū-</i>
Will you send them at once?	<i>ēvā ekenēhima ya-</i> <i>vanavā-da</i>	<i>aywah ekenēhimū yu-</i> <i>wūnūwah-thū?</i>
Please send them at once	<i>ēvā ekenēhima ya-</i> <i>vanta hoñdayi</i>	<i>aywah ekenēhimū yu-</i> <i>wuntū honthuyi</i>
Send them to ...	<i>ēvā ...-ṭa yavāpan</i> (<i>ārāpan</i>)	<i>aywah ...-tū yuwahpun</i> (<i>arūpūn</i>)

¹ May there be long life. ² I will go and come; *au revoir*. ³ Good, go and come.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I wish to buy ...	... <i>milēṭa ganta</i> <i>maṭa kāmāṭiyi</i>	... <i>milaytū guntū mutū</i> <i>kamūthiyi</i>
I will take this	<i>mama meya (mēka)</i> <i>gannemi [maṭa ṇā</i>	<i>mumū meyū (maykū)</i> <i>gunnemi [mutū ohnā</i>
I want some calico	<i>kālikō nam kapupili</i>	<i>kalikoh num kupōo pili</i>
I should like to see some ribbons	<i>pitta paṭi tikak ba-</i> <i>lanṭamaṭa kamāṭiyi</i>	<i>peeththū puti tikuk bu-</i> <i>luntū mutū kamūthiyi</i>
This colour is too dark—light	<i>mē pāṭa ṇāvata</i> <i>vaḍā aṇḍuruyi—</i> <i>suḍuyi</i>	<i>may pahtū ohnāwutū</i> <i>wūdah unthōorōoyi—</i> <i>sōothōoyi</i>
Have you any nar- rower—broader?	<i>mīta vaḍā paṭuwā</i> <i>(—palālūwā) tiyena-</i> <i>vā-da</i>	<i>meetū wudah putōowah</i> <i>(—pululwah) thiyenū-</i> <i>wah-thū?</i>
What is the value of a yard of this? (What is this a yard?)	<i>meyin yāruvak kī-</i> <i>yada or meyin yā-</i> <i>ruvaka mila kopa-</i> <i>maṇada (mokada,</i> <i>meya yāruvak-da)</i>	<i>meyin yahrōowuk kee-</i> <i>yūthū? meyin yah-</i> <i>rōowūkū milū kopū-</i> <i>mūnūthū? (mokūthū,</i> <i>meyū yahrōowuk-thū?)</i>
It is faded	<i>eya vivarna vī tibē;</i> <i>orēkē pāṭa gohillāya</i>	<i>eyū wiwurnū wee thibay;</i> <i>aykay pahtū gohillahyū</i>
Not so fine	<i>opamaṇa hīnvā (or</i> <i>siyum-vā) epā</i>	<i>opūmūnū heenwah (si-</i> <i>yōom-wah) epah</i>
This will do	<i>meya sāhēvi</i>	<i>meyū sāhaywi</i>
A skein of sewing silk	<i>mahana paṭa nūl</i> <i>kārāllak</i>	<i>muhunū putū nool</i> <i>karalluk</i>
Try on these	<i>mēvā āṇḍa balanu</i>	<i>maywah anthū bulūnōo</i>
They fit you very well	<i>nuṇbaṭa mēvā hoṇ-</i> <i>dākāra hēttuveti</i>	<i>nōombūtū maywah hon-</i> <i>thakkahrū hayththōo-</i>
What are they a pair?	<i>makkāda ēvā kūṭṭa-</i> <i>mak-da</i>	<i>mukkahtū ay- [wethi</i> <i>wah koot-tūmuk-thū?</i>
It is too dear	<i>eyabohoma alābayi</i>	<i>eyū bohomū ulahbuyi</i>
Make out my bill	<i>magē bila (ganān-</i> <i>patraya) liyā diyan</i>	<i>mugay bilū (gunun-put-</i> <i>rūyū) liyah thiyun</i>

Shooting. (*Daḍayam-kirīma gānaya.*)

(For Vocabulary, see p. 51.)

Have I to obtain permission to shoot here?	<i>mehi daḍayam kirī-</i> <i>maṭa avasara ganta</i> <i>ṇā-da</i>	<i>mehi thudūyum kiree-</i> <i>mūtū uwūsūrū guntū</i> <i>ohnā-thū?</i>
To whom must I apply?	<i>kāgen mama avasara</i> <i>illunṭa ṇā-da</i>	<i>kahgen mumū uwūsūrū</i> <i>illuntū ohnā-thū?</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What kind of game can I get here?	<i>mehi kumanu daḍa-yam karanta hāki-da</i>	<i>mehi kōomūnū thudū-yum kūruntū haki-thū?</i>
Elk, deer, hare, wild buffalo, boar, fox, leopard, bear, elephant, &c.	<i>gōnnu, mūva, hā, val-harak, val-ūru, nari, kotī, valas, āt, ādi daḍayam-ya</i>	<i>gohnnōō, mōōwū, hah, wul-huruk, wul-oorōō, nuri, kotī, wulus, ath, akthi thudūyum-yū</i>
What is the rent?	<i>badda koccara-da</i>	<i>buththū koccūrū-thū?</i>
How many hunting dogs will you let me have?	<i>daḍayam ballan kī-denek maṭa dennehi-da</i>	<i>thudūyum bullun keethenek mutū thennehi-thū?</i>
Are the dogs properly trained (to hunt)?	<i>(daḍayam-karanta) ballō hoṇḍākāra purudu-karalā-da</i>	<i>(thudūyum-kūruntū) bulloh honthahkahrū pōō-rōōthōō-kūrūlah-thū?</i>
Keep the dogs back	<i>ballan issarahaṭa enṭa no dī natara karagan</i>	<i>bullun issūruhutu entū no thee nuthūrū kūrū-gun</i>
Load my gun	<i>māgē tuvakkuva paṭavapan</i>	<i>mahgay thōōwukkōōwū putūwupun</i>
Carry my gun	<i>māgē tuvakkuva geṇiyapan</i>	<i>mahgay thōōwukkōōwū geṇiyupun</i>
Give me some cart-ridges	<i>pataron kīpayak maṭa diyan</i>	<i>puthūron keepūyuk mutū thiyun</i>
Do not fire	<i>veḍi tiyaṇṭa epā</i>	<i>wedi thiyuntū epah</i>
Let me have a shot with your gun	<i>numbē tuvakkuren veḍillak tiyaṇṭa maṭa ida diyan</i>	<i>nōombay thōōwukkōō-wen wedilluk thiyuntū mutū idū thiyun</i>
To cock a gun	<i>tuvakkuvē kokā adinṭa</i>	<i>thōōwukkōōway kokah uthintū</i>

Fishing. (*Mālu āllīma gāṇayi.*)

(For Vocabulary, see p. 51.)

Is there any fishing to be had near here?	<i>mē asala yam kisi tānaka mālu allanṭa puluvan-da</i>	<i>may usulū yum kisi thanūkū mahlōō ul-luntū pōōlōōwun-thū?</i>
Must I first obtain permission to fish?	<i>mālu allanṭa avasara palāmu koṭa ganṭa ṇāvē-da</i>	<i>mahlōō ulluntū uwūsūrū pulūmōō kotū gun-tū ohnā-way-thū?</i>
What is the rent for fishing in this river (lake, pond)?	<i>mēgaṅgē (vāvē, pokuṇē) mas-mārim- (or kevu-) badda koccara-da</i>	<i>may gunggay (waway, pokōōnay) mus-mareem- (kewōōl) buththū koccūrū-thū?</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Can I get the sole right of fishing?	<i>mālu allanta mulu balaya maṭa gata hāki-da</i>	mahlōō ulluntū mōōlōō bulūyū mutū guthū haki-thū?
Can I have a boat and boatman?	<i>orukārayek samaya oruvak maṭa labā gata hāki-da</i>	orōōkahrūyek sumūgū orōōwuk mutū lubah guthū haki-thū?
What do you charge for the hour (day)?	<i>pāyākata (davasa-kata) um̃bē kulīya (or gāstuva) kocca-habala [ra-da]</i>	payūkūtū (thuwūsūkūtū) umbay kōōleeyū (gah-sthōōwū) koccūrū-thū?
The oar	<i>ṭikak (mokavat) am̃</i>	hubūlū tikuk (mokūwuth) am̃
Have you brought some bait?	<i>um̃ba genāvē-da</i>	ōōmbū genahwah-thū?
Will you bring a bait?	<i>āmak genenta hoñ-dayi</i>	amuk genentū honthuyi?
What bait must I use?	<i>mona āmak damanta onā-da</i>	monū amuk thumuntū ohnā-thū?
Give me a hook	<i>bili-kaṭuvak maṭa diyan</i>	bili-kutōōwuk mutu thiyun
Will you bait my line?	<i>magē bili-lanuvata āmak damāpan</i>	mugay bili-lunōōwūtū amuk thumahpun?
Give me my rod	<i>magē bili-pitta diyan</i>	mugaybili-piththū thiyun
Row gently (without stirring the water)	<i>(vatura no solvā) hemin oruva pādapan</i>	(wuthōōrū no solwah) hemin orōōwū pathapun
Do not make a noise	<i>gōṣā kanta epā</i>	gohshah kūruntū epah
Make haste	<i>ikmaṇ karāpan</i>	ikmung kūrūpan
The fishing is good here	<i>mehi mālu āllima hoñdayi</i>	mehi mahlōō alleemū honthuyi
How much does this fish weigh?	<i>mē mālu-kūriyāgē</i>	may mahlōō-kooriyahgay
Will you weigh it?	<i>bara kopamaṇa-da eya kirāpan</i>	burū kopūmūnū-thū? eyū kirahpun?

Commercial and Trading. (*Velañdām sambandayi.*)

(For Vocabulary see pp. 42, 46.)

Send in my account	<i>magē bila evāpan</i>	mugay bilū ewahpun
I am leaving to-morrow	<i>mama heṭa piṭatvī yannemi</i>	mumū hetū pituthwee yunnemi
Give me a receipt	<i>kuvitansiyak maṭa diyan</i>	kōōwithunsiyuk mutū thiyun
Show me the balance-sheet	<i>ayavāya lēkanaya maṭa penvāpan</i>	uyū wayū laykūnūyū mutū penwahpun

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What are the liabilities?	<i>gevanta tiyena naya kopamaṇa-da</i>	gewuntū <i>thi</i> yenū nuyū kopūmūnū- <i>thū</i> ?
There is an error in your account	<i>uṁbē gaṇanē vāra-dillak tībē</i>	ōombay gunūnay warū- <i>thilluk thibay</i>
My samples are delayed	<i>magē mōstra baḍu nataravī tibet</i>	mugay mohst <i>th</i> rū budōo nuthūrūwee <i>thibeth</i>
I want to get them through the Custom House	<i>ēvā rēguven mama bēra gunṭa ṁnā</i>	aywah raygōōwen mumū bayrah guntū ohnā
This cheque needs endorsing	<i>mē cāk ekē pitipāttē atsankaraṇṭa ṁnā</i>	may cak ekay pitipa <i>th</i> - <i>thay</i> u <i>th</i> sun-kūruntū ohnā
Have you declared the value?	<i>baḍuvala paṭinā-kāma sahatika kalā-da</i>	budōōwūlū wutinah kumū subu <i>th</i> ikū kūlah- <i>thū</i> ?
I will prepay the carriage	<i>geṇā yāmēviyadama kalin gevannemi</i>	geṇūyahmay wiyū <i>th</i> ūmū kulin gewunnemi
Give me your estimate	<i>uṁbētakṣēruvamaṭa liyā diyan</i>	ōombay <i>thu</i> ksayrōōwū mutū liyah <i>thi</i> yun
Quote me a price	<i>mīla gaṇanak maṭa kiyāpan</i>	milū gunūnuk mutū kiyahpun

Public Works. (*Goḍanāgīli sambandayi.*)

Come here with your hoe	<i>uṁbē udāllat aran mehe varen</i>	ōombay <i>ōothalluth</i> urun mehe wuren
Bring (it) here	<i>(eya) mehāta geṇen</i>	(eyū) mehaktū geṇen
Don't dig there	<i>etana kotanta (or hāraṇṭa) epā</i>	e <i>th</i> ūnū kotuntū (hah-runtū) epah
Dig wider	<i>tava palāl-lesa hāraṇan</i>	<i>thu</i> wū pulul-lesū hah-rupun
How many men are wanted to cut the jungle?	<i>kalāva kapā dāmī-maṭa minisun kīdenek ṁnā-da</i>	kalāwū kupah <i>thamee</i> -mūtū minisōon kee- <i>thenek ohnā-thū</i> ?
Six men are wanted for road work	<i>pāre vāḍata minisun hayadenek ṁnā</i>	pahray wadūtū minisōon huyū <i>th</i> enek ohnā
Send three men to help the carpenter	<i>vaḍuvāṭa udarvena piṇisa minisun tun denek yavāpan</i>	wudōōwaktū uthuwwenū piṇisū minisōon <i>th</i> ōon <i>thenek yuwahpun</i>
Take eight men to build the bridge	<i>pālama sādīmaṭa minisun aṭa denek aragan</i>	pahlūmū sā <i>th</i> eemūtū minisōon utū <i>thenek urūgun</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What kind of soil is there at that place?	<i>ehi bima (or pas) mona ākāra-da</i>	<i>ehi bimū (pūs) monū ahkahrū-thū?</i>
Very sandy	<i>bohoma vāli-musuya</i>	<i>bohomū wali-mōsōoyū</i>
Where was this stiff clay got?	<i>mē uku māti kohen labā gattā-da</i>	<i>may ōōkōō mati kohen lubah gu^hth^hah-thū</i>
This is exceedingly hard ground	<i>meya itāmat kāṣṭaka bimaya</i>	<i>meyū ithahmuth^h kahsh-tūkū bimūyū</i>
The hoe will break	<i>udālla kādēvi</i>	<i>ōōthallū kadaywi</i>
A pickaxe will be required here	<i>mehi (keṭīmaṭa) pikamak ōnā vēvi</i>	<i>mehi (keteemūtū) pikū-muk ohnā waywi</i>
Remove the stones with a crowbar	<i>alavaṃquvakin gal ahak-karapan</i>	<i>ulūwu^{ng}gōōwūkin gul uhuk-kūrūpun</i>
Blast out the rock	<i>gala (or parvataya) pupuravapan</i>	<i>gulū (purwūtūyū) pōō-pōōrūwupun</i>
Put aside all stones suitable for the foundation	<i>attivāramata sudu-suvū gal-kāṭa si-yallama pāttakāṭa damanu</i>	<i>uth^hthi^hwahrūmūtū sōō-thōōsōōwoo gul-katū siyullūmū path^hthukutū dumūnōō</i>
The space is not sufficient	<i>iḍa madiyi</i>	<i>iḍū muthiyi</i>
Measure a foot and a half	<i>aḍi eka hamārak mānapan</i>	<i>udi ekū humahruk manūpun</i>
Level thirty feet further back	<i>passā pāttentava aḍi tihak (dura) samātalā karapan</i>	<i>pussah path^hthen^h thuwū udi thihuk (thōōrū) sumūth^hulah kūrūpan</i>
The ground is very soft; you must therefore lay down a plank	<i>bima bohoma burul (or ereṇa) nisā lāllak elā damāpan</i>	<i>bimū bohomū bōōrōōl (erenū) nisah lālluk elah thumahpun</i>
Bring the line and pegs to mark out the foundation	<i>attivārama lakuṇu karanta bim manina lanuvayi lī ānayi genen</i>	<i>uth^hthi^hwahrūmū lukōōnōō kūruntū bim muninū lunōōwuyi lee anuyi genen</i>
Must this work be done to-day?	<i>mē vādē aḍa karanta ōnā-da</i>	<i>may waday^h uthū kūruntū ohnā-thū?</i>
How do you arrange the bricks in this kiln?	<i>mē pōrnuvē gaḍol kesē aḍuk karaṇa-vā-da</i>	<i>may pōhrnōōway gudol kesay udōōk-kūrūnū-wah-thū?</i>
I want to build a house	<i>mama geyak goḍa-nayanṭa ōnā</i>	<i>mumū geyuk godū-nuguntū ohnā</i>

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
When will you bring me the estimate?	<i>vāda taksēru gaṇan-lēkanaya kavādā genennehi-da</i>	wadū <u>th</u> uksayrōō gunun laykūnūyū kuwūthah genen-nehi-thū?
Your estimate is too high	<i>umbē taksēruva bo-homa vādīyi</i>	ōombay <u>th</u> uksayrōōwū bohōmū wadiyī
You are wasting lime	<i>um̄ba huṇu apatē arinavā</i>	ōōmbū hōōnōō upūthay urinūwah
Let the doors and windows be well fitted	<i>kavulu-doraval hari-yākāra hēttuvena lesa pihituvanta salasvāpan</i>	kuwōōlōō-thorūwul huri-yahkahrū haythhōō-wenū lesū pihitōō-wuntū suluswāpun
The plastering of the wall must be done neatly	<i>bittiyē badāma ka-dima lesa (or yasa ruvata) gānta ōnā</i>	biththiyay butahmū kuthimūlesū (yusū rōōwūtū) gahntū ohnā
White ants will attack the timber; tar it	<i>vēyō lī kāvi; ēvāyē tēra gāpan</i>	wayyoh lee kahwi; ay-wahyay thayrū gahpun
These tiles are not good	<i>mē ulu hoṇda nāhū</i>	may ōōlōō honthū nalia
If a heavy shower of rain falls, many of the tiles will be destroyed	<i>tada vāhivalāvak vāssot, ulu boho-mayak nātivī yanavā āta</i>	thuthū wahiwulahwuk-wassoth ōōlōō bohō-mūyuk nathīwee yunū-wah athū
Thatch the roof	<i>vahala (or piyassa) sevili karapan</i>	wuhūlū (piyussū) sewili kūrūpun
Is the thatch ready?	<i>sevillē piduru (or atu) lāsti-da</i>	sewillay pithōōrōō (uthōō) lāsthī-thū?
Fasten it firmly	<i>tadalesa savi-karapan</i>	thuthū lesū suwi-kūrūpun
Tar the floor	<i>bima tēra gāpan</i>	bimū thayrū gahpun
Put cement over it	<i>īpita sementi-badāma damāpan (or gāpan)</i>	eepitū sementī-buthahmū thumāpun (gahpun
Lay large stones across	<i>loku gal harahata tabāpan</i>	lokōō gul huruhutū thubahpun
Bring the chain	<i>damvāla geṇen</i>	thumwalū genen

Planting. (*Vāvili-karmān ya gāṇayi.*)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
How many coolies ave you ?	<i>uṁba laṅga kulī- kārayō kīdenek sitit-da</i>	o mbū luṅgū kōolee-kah- rūyoh keethenek sitit ^h - thū ?
How many of them are women and children ?	<i>ovungen kī-denek gānu-da kīdenek lamayō-da</i>	owōongen kee-thenek gānōō-thu kee-thenek lu nūyoh-thū ?
Are they good workers ?	<i>ovhu hoṇḍa vāḍa karuvō-da</i>	owhōō honthū wadū- kurūōwoh-thū ?
If you work for me, you must be diligent, orderly, and obedient	<i>uṁbalā mālaṅga vā- da-karanavānam, kaḍisara-kamin-da kīkaru-kamin-da pilivel-ātuva hāsi- renta ṇā</i>	ōombūlah mahlunggū wadū-kūrūnūwahnum, kudisūrū-kumin-thū keekūrōō-kumin-thū piliwel-athōōwū hasi- rentū ohnā
Call in the coolies	<i>kulīkārayaṇṭa aṇ- ḍagahapan</i>	kōolee-kahrūyu itū un- dūguhupun
Muster them near the bungalow	<i>bāgalāva kittuva ovun perettūkara- vāpān</i>	bunggūlahwū kittōōwū owōon perettōōkūrū- wahpun
On account of the rain you have done only half a day's work	<i>vāssa nisā dasas bāgayaka vāḍa pamaṇak uṁbalā kammutu-kara tibet</i>	wassū nisah thuwas bah- gūyūkū wadū pumū- nuk ōombūlah kum- mōōthōō-kūrū thibeth ^h
Take all the tools	<i>āvuda siyallama aragan</i>	ahwōōthū siyullūmū urū- gun
Go to the hill	<i>kanda uḍaṭa pala- yan</i>	kunthū ōōḍūtū pulūyun
Each man must dig forty holes a day	<i>eka eka minihā da- vasakaṭa vaḷaval hataḷihak hāraṇṭa ṇā</i>	ekū ekū minihah thuwū- sūkūtū wulūwul huth ^h - ūlihuk hahruntū ohnā
Do not pull up the plants	<i>pāḷa ugulā damanṭa epā</i>	palū ōōgōōlah thumuntū epah
Mark the place where you must dig	<i>uṁba hāraṇṭa ṇā tāna halakuṇu karapan</i>	ōombū hahruntū ohnā thanū hulūkōōnōō- kūrūpun
Trample the earth down	<i>pas pāgā damāpan</i>	pus pahgah thumahpun

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Go and fetch the plants from the nursery	<i>tavānayata gos pālāti aran varen</i>	<i>thuwahnūyūtū gos palāti urun wuren</i>
Take up the plants with the earth	<i>pas samaga pālāti uputā (or ugulā) ganin</i>	<i>pus sumūgū palāti oōpōotah (oōgōōlah) gunin</i>

Changing Money. (*Salli mārukurīma gānaya.*)

Where can I get money changed?	<i>maṭa salli mārurakaranta puḷuvan kohē-da</i>	<i>mutū sulli mah oōkūrūguntū pōōlōowun kohay-thū?</i>
Where is the bank (a money-changer)?	<i>bānkuva (salli mārurakarannek) kohē-da</i>	<i>bangkōōwū (sulli-mah-rōōkūrunnek) kohay-thū?</i>
I want change for a five-pound note	<i>pavund pahē kaḍa-dāsiyak (nōtturak) mārurakaranta maṭa oṇā</i>	<i>puwōōnd puhay kūdūthahsiyuk (nohttoōwuk) mah-rōōkūrūguntū mutū ohnā</i>
Will you give me Ceylon money?	<i>Laṅkāve kāsī maṭa denṭa hoṇdayi</i>	<i>lungkahway kahsi mutū thentū honthuyi?</i>
What is the exchange on English money?	<i>Imgrisi kāsivala mārurakopamaṇa-da: or Imgrisi kāsī mārurikirimē vaṭṭama koccara-da</i>	<i>inggreesi kahsiwūlū mah-rōōwū kopūmūnū-thū? inggreesi kahsi mah-rōō-kireemay wuttūmū koccūrū-thū?</i>
Will you change me a sovereign?	<i>ratran pavumak maṭa mārurakadenavā-da</i>	<i>ruthrun puwōōmuk mutū mah-rōōkūrū thenūwah-thū?</i>
Will you cash this cheque for me?	<i>mē cāk eka maṭa mārurakadenavā-da</i>	<i>may cak ekū mutū mah-rōōkūrū thenūwah-thū?</i>
Please give me gold and silver, not paper money	<i>ratran saha ridī kāsī maṭa denṭa hoṇdayi; nōttukāsī (or kāsī-patra) epā</i>	<i>ruthrun suhu rithee kahsi mutū thentū honthuyi; nohttoō kahsi (kahsi-puthrū) epah</i>
A bill of exchange	<i>uṇḍiyalak, mudal-huvamāru-patrayak</i>	<i>oōndiyūluk, mōōthul-hōōwū-mah-rōō-puthrūyuk</i>
[sight]	[yutuyi]	[thōōyi]
It is payable at	<i>dutuvita geviya</i>	<i>thōōtoōwitū gewiyū yōō-</i>
Give me the	<i>rupiyal-salli-valin ē</i>	<i>rōōpiyul sulli-wūlin ay</i>
amount in rupees	<i>mudala maṭa denu</i>	<i>mōōthūlū mutū thenōō</i>

MONEY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

Ceylon Currency.

COPPER. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent = $\frac{2}{5}$ farthing. | 1 cent = $\frac{1}{2}$ farthing.

NICKEL. 5 cents = $3\frac{1}{5}$ farthings.

SILVER. 10 cents = $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. | 50 cents ... = 8d.
25 „ = 4d. | 1 rupee (100 cents) = 1s. 4d.*

PAPER. 10 rupees = 13s. 4d. | 100 rupees = £6 13s. 4d.
50 „ = £3 6s. 8d. | 1,000 „ = £66 13s. 4d.

Sinhalese Money, with the English and American Equivalent Values.

Sinhalese.		English.		American.
100,000 rupees (1 lac)	=	£6,666 13 4	...	= \$33,333.33
1,000 „	=	66 13 4	...	= 333.33
100 „	=	6 13 4	...	= 33.33
50 „	=	3 6 8	...	= 16.66
20 „	=	1 6 8	...	= 6.66
15 „	=	1 0 0	...	= 4.99
10 „	=	13 4	...	= 3.33
5 „	=	6 8	...	= 1.66
4 „	=	5 4	...	= 1.33
3 „	=	4 0	...	= 1.00
1 rupee	=	1 4	...	= .33
50 cents	=	8	...	= .16
25 „	=	4	...	= .08
10 „	=	$1\frac{3}{4}$	...	= .032
5 „	=	$0\frac{1}{2}$	...	= .016

English and American Money, with the Sinhalese Equivalent Values.

English		American.		Sinhalese.
£ s. d.		Dollars. cents.		Rupees. cents
1,000 0 0	...	5,000 0	...	15,000 0
100 0 0	...	500 0	...	1,500 0
10 0 0	...	50 0	...	150 0
5 0 0	...	25 0	...	75 0
1 0 0	...	5 0	...	15 0
10 0	...	2 50	...	7 50
5 0	...	1 25	...	3 75
2 6	...	62	...	1 87
2 0	...	50	...	1 50
1 0	...	25	...	75
6	...	12	...	(approx.) 37
3	...	6	...	„ 18
2	...	4	...	„ 12
1	...	2	...	„ 6
$0\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	...	„ 3
$0\frac{1}{4}$	...	—	...	„ 1

* The exchange value of the Rupee is subject to slight fluctuation.

WEIGHTS.

The English system of weights is now commonly used in Ceylon; *rāttala* (plural *rāttal*) is the name given to a pound (avoirdupois) in Sinhalese. Among jewellers a *kalāṇḍa* (plural *kalāṇ*) is a weight equal to about $\frac{1}{12}$ of an ounce (Troy).

LINEAR MEASURE.

7 <i>ukā</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>viyata</i>
7 <i>viyata</i>...	...	=	1 <i>aṅgala</i> (finger-breadth)
12 <i>aṅgal</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>viyata</i> (span, about 9 inches)
2 <i>riyat</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>riyana</i> (cubit, „ 18 inches)
4 <i>riyan</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>baṁbaya</i> (fathom, 6 feet)
7 <i>riyan</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>yata</i> (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards)
20 <i>yata</i> (140 cubits)		=	1 <i>isba</i> („ 70 yards)
80 <i>isba</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>garuva</i> (nearly $3\frac{1}{5}$ miles)
4 <i>gar</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>yoduna</i> (about 13 miles)

N.B.—The term now in common use for an English mile is *hātākma* (pron. *hathakmū*).

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

2 <i>pata</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>manāva</i> (about 1 gill)
2 <i>manā</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>nāliya</i> or <i>sēruva</i> (about $\frac{1}{2}$ pint)
$3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 <i>nāli</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>kurunīya</i> or <i>laha</i> („ 1 quart)
4 or 5 <i>kurunī</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>tiṁbā</i> (about 1 gallon)
10 <i>kurunī</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>pāla</i> („ 10 gallons)
4 <i>pāla</i> ...	...	=	1 <i>amuṇa</i> (nearly 5 bushels)

These, when applied to surface measure, mean the areas of land which can be sown with the respective quantities of seed (especially paddy).

POSTAGE.

The postal rates from Ceylon to the United Kingdom are as follows :—

For **Letters**, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Postcards, 6 cents.

Newspapers, 3 cents for the first 50 grammes ($1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.), and 2 cents per 2 oz. afterwards.



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